



## GREEKS IN ANATOLIA FIRMLY RESOLVED TO HOLD GROUND

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A pound of flour per person per day, with condensed milk for the children. The Greek Government has given them also blankets and other bedding, and maintains three schools and other necessary buildings. The villages from which these people come were completely destroyed by Kemal Pasha, who took also their cattle, money, husbands and fathers. Ten thousand of the refugees in Bursa are Greeks; 700 are Turks and Circassians, and the rest Armenians. The Greek authorities make no distinction of race or creed; all these sufferers are treated alike. Many have found work in the silk-weaving factories, and there is always road-building for the few able-bodied men. But the women with small children are in abject misery.

### Claims for Damages Filled

I visited a number of refugee centers in the city, but did not have time to go out in the province to any of the 30 other places where refugees are being lodged and—to a very small extent—fed by the Government. I got the exact figures I am told it is hard to make even an approximate estimate, because the majority of the people who were burned out of their homes and fled to the Greek lines have been able to find work in this rich country, and do not ask for the dole of flour. But claims for damages have been filed by all with the local Greek and Turkish civil authorities. The amount to date for the province of Bursa for robbery and destruction of property by the Kemalists is \$23,971,000 Turkish gold, which means just about \$100,000,000.

If this country were evacuated by the Greek Army the question is raised as to the future of its remaining inhabitants. There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of the population, Turkish as well as Greek and Armenian and Circassian as to their fate. If Kemal's armies ever are allowed to re-enter this region, the people put no faith in promises or guarantees given to the powers, or in assurances of the protection of the powers. History is with them. They know what has happened and what they feel sure will happen. They do not leave their homes and property to be looted and their lives to be sacrificed to the whims of a few men. They are firmly resolved to stay—and see what happens.

## IRISH ELECTIONS CALLED A FARCE

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Irish Republican Army insurgents from the South out of the small Belleek salient, which had recently seized. Twenty shells were fired at the Republican lines, which had sent a volley in the direction of the advancing British troops, but the Irish Army did not wait for any further proceedings.

### Appeal to Red Cross

LONDON, June 9 (By The Associated Press)—The incident in Belfast on Monday night when the Mater Hospital was fired upon continues to agitate the Ulster capital, according to press dispatches. The hospital authorities telegraphed the International Red Cross headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, protesting against the occurrence and demanding the immediate protection of British troops.

The Geneva office replied that it was ready to take all necessary steps, and asked to whom the Red Cross communication should be addressed, to which the hospital authorities replied, the British Government.

The Times declares that the whole affair is symptomatic of the lamentable chaos existing in Belfast. It does not believe the hospital was deliberately attacked, although it was struck while a police detachment stationed near by was replying to firing from Antrim Road.

That the occupation of Belleek by the British forces was without casualties as far as the British were concerned has been confirmed, but no reliable reports were available as to the losses of the Sinn Féin.

The British artillery made a number of direct hits on the Belleek fort, which was demolished, and if any of the Sinn Féin garrison were inside when the place was struck it is difficult to see how they could have escaped. Nearly all the civilians are reported to have fled before the firing began.

The plenary meeting today of the signatories of the Anglo-Irish treaty was expected to deal mainly with a review of the work of the legal experts in the last few days in examining the draft of the Irish Constitution. Satisfactory progress is understood to have been made in the work of redrafting the clauses in the constitution to which the British Cabinet objected.

### Conference Is Resumed

The British signatories of the Anglo-Irish Treaty met in Downing Street today, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, presiding, to consider the proposed Constitution for the Irish Free State.

Arthur Griffith, president of the Dail Eireann and one of the principal signatories of the pact, had a half-hour interview with Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, this forenoon.

The Evening News today says it understands an attempt has been made to obtain an assurance from the Republican wing of the Irish coalition that the Republicans will accept the constitution as based on the treaty. This assurance has not been forthcoming, but the Irish signatories of the pact have definitely assured the

Imperial Government, and the newspaper, that they will stand by the treaty and the constitution.

### Appeal by Loyalists

BELFAST, June 9 (By The Associated Press)—A deputation from Pettigo, the occupation of which by the British preceded the movement into Belleek, visited Belfast today and told the Home Secretary, Sir D. Bates, that the Loyalists in no circumstances would permit the British to occupy the district if the military left. The deputation, which was headed by an Anglican clergyman, expressed the wish that the British continue their occupation, but asked 24 hours' notice of withdrawal of the military, should such action be decided upon, to enable the Loyalists to leave with their belongings before the Irish Republican Army men returned.

Heavy sniping has been proceeding from the Free State side of the Fermanagh-Cavan border during the past two nights. This came particularly from Castle Sanderson, County Cavan, which was commandeered by the Republicans and is being used as their headquarters and an observation post. The Ulster special constables in some cases returned the fire, but no casualties have been reported.

## WILLIAM CLAIMS "OLD MASTERS"

Declares Pictures in Berlin Are Private Property

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 9—Is William, at one time German Kaiser, entitled to the wonderful so-called Sooly collection of old masters in Berlin at the Friedrich museum, or owing to the unlikelihood, provided his claim is conceded of their being sent to Castle Doorn, is he entitled to substantial financial compensation?

Such is the question now puzzling the German Ministries of Justice and Finance which have been requested by the Prussian Government to try and bring to a conclusion the long-drawn-out negotiations with the Hohenzollern legal representatives here on the subject of compensation which the imperial family is claiming for losses due to the downfall of the monarchy. It is understood that the negotiations have now reached a critical stage, and that the most difficult point to decide is whether William's claim to the masterpieces referred to, which include examples of Rembrandt, Titian and Fra Angelico, is sound. His lawyers here maintain that such pictures are the personal property of the Hohenzollerns, but they profess their willingness to waive their claim if a cash compensation to the extent of the huge sum of 10,000,000 gold marks is forthcoming. Certain reactionary officials in the German Ministry of Justice are ready to endorse such claim, but the Democratic elements in the Prussian Cabinet are determined to oppose it. The attempt to reach a settlement in the so-called compensation question has not been in progress in Germany for three years. On one occasion a provisional agreement between the two parties to the dispute was rejected by the Prussian Parliament on the ground that it was too generous to Hohenzollerns.

## RUSSIA TO REFORM ORTHODOX CHURCH

Committee of Soviet Government  
Appointed for That Purpose

LONDON, June 9—A reformation of the Russian Orthodox Church comparable to the reformation in Germany and England in the sixteenth century is the aim of a committee established by the Soviet Government under the presidency of Bishop Antonin, according to a Moscow dispatch to a Bolshevik paper published in Berlin as quoted by The Daily Mail.

Bishop Antonin is said to be preparing for the assembly of the Church Council at Moscow, when it is intended to make drastic changes in the doctrines and practices of the Orthodox Church. The council will examine the "worn out dogmas" and "give the church a creative and dynamic character." Among the other aims specified are examination of the question of allowing the married clergy to become bishops, and the admission of women as deaconesses.

## ARBITRATION LIKELY IN TACNA-ARICA CASE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9—Discussion of the Tacna-Arica question has reached a point of great delicacy, and while the delegates of both countries are about ready to hand it over to the United States for arbitration, each proposes to do so for different reasons, and under different terms.

The United States Government desires to maintain an attitude of impartiality, as outlined in the opening address of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and will not take any step which would seem more favorable to one side than to the other. It is, however, most desirous of seeing this long-pending source of disturbance settled, and all interested offices in any way calculated to bring that about. This could not be done, however, unless the United States maintained consistently its reputation for having no bias for either side.

### Coal Official Indicted

for Pennsylvania Arrest

EBENSBURG, Pa., June 9—Indictments charging assault and battery were today returned against L. I. Arbogast, secretary and controller of the Vinton Collieries Company of Vintondale, Pa., and four coal and iron pits, in connection with the arrest at Vintondale, May 27, of Arthur Garfield Hays, representative of the American Civil Liberties Union. Mr. Hays had gone to Vintondale to test the powers of the coal and iron police in the coal strike region.

## WASHINGTON'S DASH SAVED NATION, SAYS PRESIDENT HARDING

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ately apprised as it can regarding the midwinter campaign of Trenton-Princeton. The promulgation of the Declaration of Independence had moved the British authorities to especially determined efforts for quick suppression of the revolution. To them it was vitally important that the fires of revolt be smothered before the new feeling of nationality had risen to make the colonists realize the substantial unity of their cause and their interests.

### Nation Was at Stake

"The strategy of the British invasion of New Jersey has been bitterly criticized many times, but it must always be remembered that there is an intimate relationship between political conditions and military operations, and that in this case the political situation was certain to depend very greatly on military developments. The destruction of Washington's Army would almost have snuffed out the revolution. It would have given a demonstration of the overwhelming superiority of British power, which even the most stout-hearted patriot would have found difficult to deny."

"On the other hand, Washington perceived both the military and political opportunity presented to him in the disposition of the enemy's forces. There was a desperate and a brilliant victory which would convert the New Jersey campaign into a disaster for the enemy and there was also the possibility of winning a political victory by demonstrating the capacity of American leadership and American soldiers to outwit and outfight veterans of European battlefields."

Lord Cornwallis Lauds Victory  
"Washington, who was at once soldier, politician and statesman, recognized all these possibilities. He seized the opportunity; he turned it completely to his own advantage and thereby inspired his army and the country behind him with a new confidence in themselves. Years afterward, Lord Cornwallis and the members of his staff were given a dinner by General Washington, following the surrender at Yorktown. The compliments of the occasion were exchanged in a manner so gracious and amiable that, as we read of it now, it is difficult to realize all their significance. Among the rest, Lord Cornwallis made a speech in which he paid his compliments to the military genius of Washington. Comparing the Yorktown campaign with the Trenton-Princeton campaign, he declared, turning to General Washington, 'I am proud to say that your army has done more for the cause of liberty in this one campaign than all the armies of Europe have done in the last century.'"

"When we view the course of human affairs from the detached standpoint of history's student, we are amazed to discover how seldom a particular military operation has been the result of a campaign or the outcome of a great war. Wars are very big in history; very much bigger, sometimes, than they actually are. They have seldom decided the fate of peoples. The real story of human progress is written elsewhere than on the world's battlefields, and war and conflict have provided rather a minor chapter in its theme. But among the exceptions, among the cases in which a particular conflict has had consequences and repercussions far beyond its own boundaries, there is no doubt that the Trenton-Princeton campaign is one of the most important. It was the turning point in the history of the United States. It was the first time that the British were defeated in a conventional battle on the mainland. It was the first time that the British were forced to retreat. It was the first time that the British were forced to acknowledge the existence of a serious military threat to their position in the colonies. It was the first time that the British were forced to negotiate with the colonists on an equal footing. It was the first time that the British were forced to recognize the rights of the colonists to self-government. It was the first time that the British were forced to recognize the rights of the colonists to independence. It was the first time that the British were forced to recognize the rights of the colonists to a free press. It was the first time that the British were forced to recognize the rights of the colonists to a free trade. It was the first time that the British were forced to recognize the rights of the colonists to a free religion. It was the first time that the British were forced to recognize the rights of the colonists to a free education. 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## STRONGER LAW ANTICIPATED TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN EXPENSE

Proponents of "Honesty in Politics" Hoping for Measure to Make Spending of Vast Sums Impossible

WASHINGTON, June 9 (Special).—A new bill to limit the expenditures of senatorial candidates is being prepared by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to take the place of the law which was rendered inoperative by the decision of the Supreme Court case. The new bill may be introduced and passed during the present session of Congress as there is a strong sentiment in favor of such a measure.

Gifford Pinchot, in his campaign for the gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania, has given another example of the high cost of primary campaigns. The campaign cost him approximately \$120,000 and most of the money was contributed by himself and Mrs. Pinchot. Mr. Pinchot offers no apologies; he believes the people can analyze the account of his expenditures which has been made public down to the last detail and that they will not disapprove.

### Against Public Policy

Granting that no one can find any fault with the way in which Mr. Pinchot spent \$120,000 to secure the nomination and break the very powerful political ring which hitherto had controlled Republican politics in Pennsylvania, political reformers are exercised over conditions which permit and even make necessary such large expenditures. Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, voiced a sentiment which is held widely by men and women interested in clean politics when he said:

"Large expenditures in primary and election campaigns are against public policy. The people resent it and candidates for whom these large sums are spent become objects of suspicion, although frequently there is not the slightest justification for it."

The question is asked whether politics has reached such a state in the United States that none but millionaires or those with millionaires as backers can become candidates for any office where it is necessary to canvass large constituencies. The American people have been shocked frequently in the last five or six years by the tremendous amounts of money that have been spent to secure individual offices. The people of New York City have not forgotten the vast sum that was spent by the friends of John Purroy Mitchell in his campaign against Mayor Hylan four years ago. The exposures of the huge campaign expenses of some of the candidates for the presidential nomination in 1920, which were brought to light by the Senate Investigating Committee, still are impressed vividly upon the memory of the whole American people.

According to the report of that committee the presidential primary campaign of 1920 cost \$10,338,510, of which sum the Republican candidates spent a little more than \$3,000,000 and the Democratic candidate spent just under \$2,250,000.

### Contains Many Exceptions

Most states have corrupt practices acts which limit the amounts which may be expended for candidates for office, either in primary or election campaigns. The federal statute limiting the expenditures of candidates for the House of Representatives to \$5,000, is still in force. That law, however, like the one which formerly controlled the election expenses of senatorial candidates, contains a number of exceptions which makes it quite possible for candidates and nominees to spend much larger sums. The debates at the time the Federal Corrupt Practices Acts were passed indicate that the chief purposes their proponents had in mind were to eliminate the corrupt use of money for buying votes, which had become rather prevalent in the United States, especially in the larger cities, and to set a maximum of expenditures which would enable poor men to become candidates without becoming the recipients of large financial aid from a few wealthy men or corporations. It is because the people have learned that there are men who are willing to use money for buying votes that they are so anxious to set a limit on the use of money for election purposes.

Summing, however, that every candidate is above suspicion of sordid motives as Mr. Pinchot, or Gen. Leonard Wood, for whose campaign in the presidential primaries \$1,773,000 was spent, most of which was contributed by Col. William Cooper Proctor and a few of his wealthy friends, the political reformers are still of the opinion that something must be done very speedily to make such extraordinarily large expenditures impossible if popular government in America is not to degenerate into a mere shambolization. It is not possible, they say, to find wealthy men in each of the 48 states and 435 Congressional districts, who without any ulterior motives are willing to spend these tremendous sums to secure the election of themselves or their friends to the higher offices.

### Mark Hanna Set Example

"It was only about a score of years ago that this country had its first real thrill over large campaign expenses. Mark Hanna was the protagonist of this system of electing men to office by the sheer power of money, during the McKinley campaign in 1896 the people were astounded to learn that the Republican 'boss' had lined the war chest of his party with \$1,000,000 for campaign expenses. The Republicans did not attempt to deny the report; in fact, they were rather boastful of it, for those were the days when reports of campaign expenditures and contributions were not required by law. As a matter of fact, it has long since become known that the expenses of the Republican campaign that year were considerably in excess of \$1,000,000.

In the last 10 years there have been three attempts to remove men from their seats in the United States Senate on account of the corrupt use of large sums of money to secure their elec-

tion. Two of these attempts were unsuccessful, and in one case the seat was declared vacant. The case of William Lorimer of Illinois was the one in which the charge of corruption was sustained by the Senate. It was charged that a slush fund of \$100,000 had been distributed to members of the Illinois Legislature to elect him. When the exposure was made, some of the legislators pleaded guilty. After a long fight, Mr. Lorimer was expelled from the Senate.

### Expelled and Returned

The same charge was laid at the door of Isaac Stevenson, Senator from Wisconsin. He was a man of enormous wealth when elected to the Senate. He admitted having spent a large amount of money, considerably more than the Lorimer seat cost, but he and his friends declared none of the money was used corruptly. He was exonerated finally by a close vote in the Senate. The last case was that of Truman Newberry, Senator from Michigan, which is recent history. There was another famous case, prior to any of these three, when William A. Clark, Senator from Montana, was accused of buying his seat and as in the Lorimer case he was found guilty by the committee and resigned. Later he was reelected by the Montana Legislature and served out his term.

Under a recent ruling by Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, candidates for the Senate are now required to file reports of their campaign expenditures. So far all candidates have taken advantage of this ruling, although Mr. Beveridge, who secured the Republican nomination in Indiana gave to the people of his State a voluntary statement of the expenses of his campaign from week to week during the primaries and a complete statement afterwards. While his expenditures were only a little over \$10,000, not enough to cause comment, nevertheless there is hardly a candidate making a campaign for a major office today whose expenses are not large enough to make people pause and consider what is to be done about the high cost of nominations and elections in the United States. G. T. O.

## TELEGRAPHERS MAY ESCAPE WAGE CUT

Local Problems Delay Consideration—Officials Doubt Railroad Strike Order

CHICAGO, July 9.—Railway telegraphers probably will not be included in the third wage reduction order of the Railroad Labor Board, according to rumors today of the contemplated new slash from railroad payrolls.

The telegraphers number approximately 81,000. So many local conditions on various lines have to be considered that deliberation on an order affecting the telegraphers would necessarily consume weeks, it was said.

Clerks and Others Affected  
New wage cuts to follow the \$110-100,000 already lopped off the pay checks of 500,000 maintenance of way employees and 400,000 shopmen will affect 350,000 railroad clerks, signal men, stationery firemen, oilers and marine department employees, according to reports.

Chief among the groups are 220,000 clerks, 22,000 men in the signal departments and 80,000 freight handlers and truckers. Although board members made no direct statement regarding the next cut, rumors were persistent in predicting a smaller reduction for the clerical forces than those affecting the shopmen. The reason for this was said to lie in the fact that the clerks did not receive increases proportionately as great as other groups of employees when the wage scale was going up.

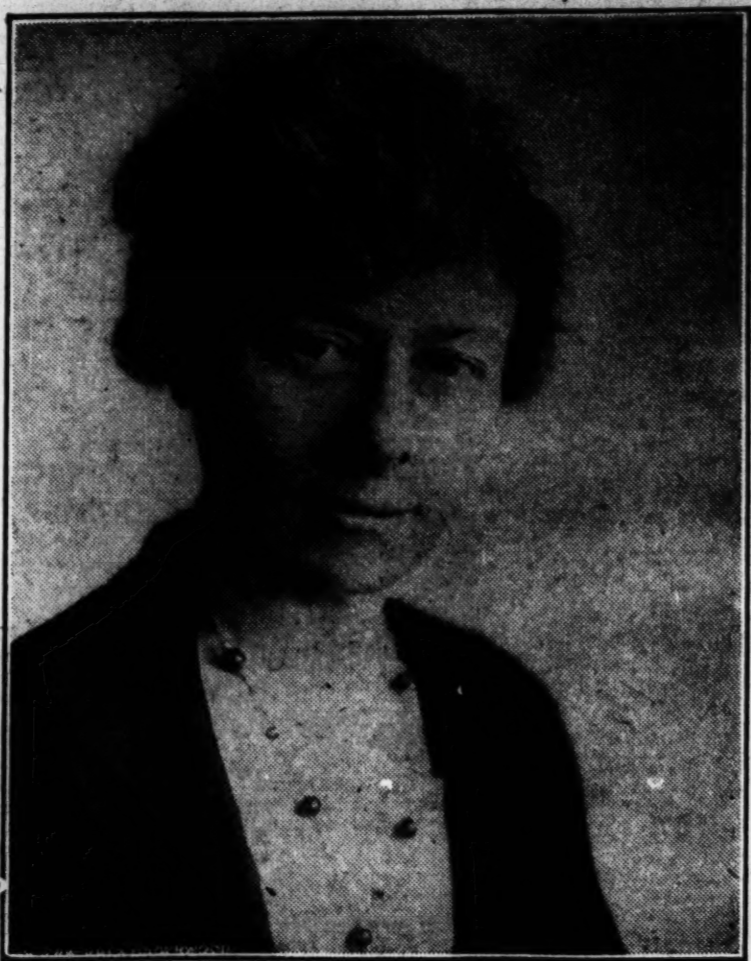
Speculation on Strike Prospect  
Outside the board rooms, railroad gossip centered largely around the possibility of strikes as a result of the wage cuts. With the telegraphers remaining at their keys it was predicted in some quarters that the likelihood of a strike would be lessened. Even in the event of a strike of shopmen and maintenance of way employees some railroad experts contended that the roads could remain in operation for a considerable time if the telegraphers and trainmen did not join a walkout. Railroad officials continued to doubt the probability of a strike. Even if the referendum which started Tuesday should favor a strike, some officials doubted whether union leaders would urge an actual walkout next month. The general employment situation, they said, may have an effect on strike plans.

BONUS BILL INDORSED  
LEWISTON, Me., June 9.—Resolutions adopted by the Maine State Federation of Labor here yesterday indorsed the bonus bill before Congress; opposed the transmission of hydro-electric power beyond the confines of the State; asked for better schools; an extension under the state law of kindergarten, and the encouragement of the investment of capital to build up industries within the State.

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Mrs. Maud Swartz

Newly Elected President of Women's National Trade Union League

## WORKING WOMEN ASK EQUALITY WITH MEN IN TRADES UNIONISM

Call Upon American Federation of Labor to Prevent Future Discrimination Against Them

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 9 (Special)

As a step toward obtaining equality with men throughout the American trades union movement, all the delegates attending the convention of the National Women's Trade Union League here signed today a resolution directed to the American Federation of Labor. It urges the federation to issue local charters to groups of women in trades where an international union refuses them admittance.

The league today elected Mrs. Maud Swartz of New York, who is vice-president for the United States of the International Federation of Working Women, president to succeed Mrs. Raymond Roberts of Chicago.

Only a few—less than five—international unions reject women, it was brought out in the discussion preceding the passage of the resolution. Chief among them are the barbers' and carpenters' organizations. Unless the moulders have altered their position in the last few weeks, it was said, they also had restrictions, and complications were arising as attaching to women's admittance into candy-makers' unions.

Rebuff for Women Barbers  
A large number of women barbers was reported from the west, and the "flat-out turn-down" women seeking admittance to a union have received was said to have been experienced by a group of these western women barbers. Concern relative to the carpenters arose because of jurisdiction the carpenters' union claims over various wood-working operations. It was stated, in which numbers of women are employed. With these exceptions, satisfaction was expressed with the attitude of the international unions in the federation.

The trade union women last night voiced their appreciation of the federation's approval of equality for women and also their recognition of its policy of non-interference with the autonomy of international unions. They made it plain they did not wish to ask the American Federation of Labor to force anything on an international union, but they thought they had found a means of making a place for the women workers in the trade union movement where they were denied entrance by the regular route.

The resolution to end came in from the Boston Women's Trade Union League, through Miss Mabel Gillespie of the telephone operators. To Extend Their Influence  
Extension of the influence of the Women's Trade Union League was planned last night in the decision to establish local committees in the smaller communities, and even in the rural districts. As directed by Mrs. Robins, these will be "radio stations" for educational, interpretive, and legislative work. The plan was advanced by the league's committee on organization, whose report was brought in by Miss Pauline Neuman, secretary of the Philadelphia league, and a member of the International Lady Garment Workers Union.

In line with this was the proposal adopted of sending copies of the coal strike resolution to all women's organizations with which the league is in contact. A strong sentiment was expressed in last night's discussions that the organized women trade unionists must interpret the labor move-

ment as they see it to other women's organizations. The coal strike resolution expressed sympathy and pledged assistance to the miners.

### Amendment Believed Best

Prohibition of child labor by constitutional amendment appears the best means of dealing with the child labor situation, Miss Grace Abbott, director of the Children's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor, told the league.

Miss Abbott expressed little confidence in what she termed legislative "tricks" devised to meet the United States Supreme Court's objections to congressional action. She said she felt such means would not work, and that what was needed was nothing trifling and no tinkering, but fundamental measures. The lagging behind of some states in allowing child labor was evidence of the necessity for a federal law, she held. But the great question, since the Supreme Court had invalidated the last federal law, she declared, was what to do next. While she did not know just how a federal constitutional amendment could be worked out, Miss Abbott said she favored it. Quick action was most desirable, she added, as the problem was now in the public thought.

On motion of Mrs. Maud Swartz of New York, the league's new president, the convention then named a special commission to study the situation, and recommend a course of action.

## MORE POWER FROM NIAGARA IS SOUGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9.—An application has been filed with the Federal Power Commission by the American Super-Power Corporation for a preliminary permit for a power project contemplating the diversion of 122,000 cubic feet per second from Niagara River at a point near the lower end of Cayuga Island in LaSalle, N. Y.

The water would be conducted through a canal 5½ miles long, passing east and north of the city of Niagara Falls to a power house in Niagara River, in Lewiston, N. Y. About 450,000 horsepower is to be developed. At present the authorized diversion on the American side at Niagara Falls is 20,000 cubic feet per second, but there is some agitation for an amendment to the treaty with Great Britain so as to provide for an additional diversion of water for power purposes. The application of the American Super-Power Corporation relates to the possible additional diversion and it is made contingent upon such diversion being authorized.

## 58th Anniversary Sale

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## REPORTS DIVIDED ON SHOALS OFFER

House Urged by Majority to Take Ford Offer Without Gorgas Plant Inclusion

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Three separate reports setting forth recommendations for action by Congress with respect to private development of the Government's \$160,000,000 power and nitrate projects at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, were made to the House today by members of the Military Committee.

The task of making a final decision is admitted in each of the reports to be the duty of the full membership of the House at an early date but recommendations to that end, submitted after four months of continuous consideration by the committee, differ in important respects as they are presented in the documents.

John C. McKenzie (R.) from Illinois, acting chairman, who drafted the majority report, declares that the Ford proposal was the only one found "worthy of serious consideration," and asks its acceptance by the House provided, however, that the Gorgas steam plant is not included among the projects to be disposed of at Muscle Shoals.

Concurrence in the majority report, except for the references made with respect to the Gorgas plant, is voiced in one of the minority opinions presented by William C. Wright (D.), from Georgia, and supported by J. Frank James (R.), from Michigan, and the remaining Democratic members. They ask full compliance by the House with all provisions of the Ford proposal, including the Gorgas plant, and point out the belief that if Congress eliminates the Gorgas unit, it would defeat the Ford offer.

In the third report submitted by Richard Wayne Parker (R.), from New Jersey, and signed by Louis A. Frothingham (R.), from Massachusetts, the opinion is adverse to the acceptance of Mr. Ford's offer unless it is modified in other sections than that dealing with Gorgas. In the event that Mr. Ford declined to agree to the modifications proposed, the signers would have the Secretary of War lease the dams and nitrate plants "on such terms as will secure the completion of the dams" and would authorize him to "settle the fair value of the Gorgas plant and convey the same to the Alabama Power Company."

Harry M. Wurzbach (R.), from Texas, today telegraphed Representative Wright authorizing the addition of his name to the signatures of the Georgia member's report.

## GERMANS ENTERING PALESTINE TRADE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9.—That Germany is making bold efforts to garner trade in Palestine is indicated by reports to the Department of Commerce from the American Consul in Jerusalem. The Deutsch Oriental Line from Hamburg to the Levant has one steamer per month calling at Jaffa or Haifa, or at both ports.

The Deutsch Levant Line, also running from Hamburg to the Levant, provides a schedule of one steamer per week calling at Palestinian ports. During the month of January, 1922, the Consul reports, the Deutsch Oriental Line steamers landed 608 tons of cargo at Jaffa, ranking second to all lines calling at that port in the amount of cargo landed.

The Levant line during the same month ranked first at the port of Haifa, by landing 1387 tons of cargo. The Khedivial Mail Line was next at that port, with 735 tons.

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## SECRETARY FALL GIVES SENATE OIL LAND LEASING DOCUMENTS

All Department's Information on Subject Is Placed Before Congress With Detailed Statement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9.—With the dumping of a truck load of documents into the Senate by Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, yesterday, the controversy over the new government policy of oil land leasing was advanced a step.

The proceeding had the effect of placing before Congress all the department's documentary information on the subject and will render it possible to decide whether to proceed with the Congressional investigations, which have been in contemplation.

Detailed Statement Made  
Speaking on the extent of the information supplied, Mr. Fall said:

"I have included in this report a detailed statement of all transactions with which I have had anything to do or of which I have knowledge. Under my instructions the different bureaus of my department, particularly the General Land Office, the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, and staff officers co-operating with the Navy Department have prepared all the data, including every scrap of paper relating to the reserves, from the earliest days of Taft's withdrawal of oil lands for naval purposes down to the present moment. This embraces every letter, telegram, or scratch of a pen concerning leases, contracts and everything pertaining to the matter."

Aside from the documents supplied, the Secretary's report is voluminous enough to cover 30 or 40 pages when printed. In it he enters into a full explanation of the reasons for the change of policy of the Administration in substituting for the present system

of underground storage for all the system of storage in tanks. The explanation is that any given natural oil deposit is almost sure to be drained by wells on adjacent private holdings. It is claimed, for instance, that oil worth \$3,500,000 was lost in reserves in California, and it is asserted that wells already operating near Reserve No. 3, Teapot Dome, in Wyoming, are tapping that supposedly vast reservoir.

Pipeline Is Assured  
The plan for constructing tanks in Hawaii, on the Pacific Coast and in the Mississippi Valley is outlined, as is the future of the contract already entered into with the Sinclair Oil Company, insuring the construction of a pipeline by that organization from Teapot to the Mississippi. It is claimed that the construction of this pipeline will have the effect of giving Wyoming producers the advantages of valley prices, which are about 60 cents more per barrel.

The claim is also made that there will be very little loss by evaporation from storage.

The Secretary's report was accompanied by a letter from President Harding in which the new policy received absolute endorsement. The President says the plan for change was submitted to him prior to its adoption, and the policy decided upon and the subsequent acts have at all times had his entire approval.

While there has been no announcement regarding plans of the congressional committee since the report was filed, the best information is that they will proceed regardless of the report. Naturally, no statement of such a purpose can be expected in advance of opportunity to study the report.

## CHINESE PRACTICE OF BINDING WOMEN'S FEET IS PROHIBITED

PEKING, June 9.—Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian Governor of Huan Province, has issued a decree prohibiting the practice of binding women's feet.

Feng Yu-hsiang, "the Christian general," is credited with many striking innovations in his civil and military administration. Among the most remarkable of these is the regular instruction of his troops in the Bible. He has also established a practical system of vocational training for soldiers. Among reforms he emphasizes are universal education and the raising of the standard of women.

## NAVAL SELECTION BOARD APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Navy Department today announced the personnel of the new naval selection board, which is expected to begin the selection of officers for promotion June 27, as follows:

Admirals Hilary P. Jones and Edward W. Eberle; Vice-Admiral J. D. McDonald, and Rear Admirals Harry McL. P. Huse, Henry B. Wilson, S. S. Robinson, C. F. Hughes, William A. Pratt and L. M. Nulton.

Promotions to the grades of commander, captain and rear admiral will be recommended by the board when selections are made. Seven rear admirals, 21 captains and 44 commanders will be selected.

## DEMOCRATA TICKET ELECTED IN MANILA

MANILA, P. I., June 9 (By The Associated Press).—The Democrat Party won by a sweeping victory in the City of Manila in Tuesday's general election, carrying its entire ticket. This included one member of the Senate of the Philippine Legislature, two members of the lower House of that body and the entire City Council. This is the first victory here for this party since the Legislature was established.

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## RAISULI SEEMS TO BE SLOWLY REACHING END OF HIS TETHER

Ancient Feud With Spain Believed to Be Drawing to End—Outlaw's Three Possible Courses of Procedure

TETUAN, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—Is the long-drawn-out feud between Spain and the Moorish brigand chief, El Raisuli, drawing to its end? It appears so. And if that end comes now there must be some dramatic moments and exciting speculations upon what is to become of what will be done with the Moor who has been such a power in North Africa for long past, one who held an important subject of the British Government to ransom for £20,000, one whom the Spaniards, seeking to gain his assistance and thus win over the tribesmen over whom he held sway in this difficult part of Morocco, east and southeast of Tangier, made Governor of Arzila, whom later they took into their pay as a salaried military and political adviser but whom at last they were driven—not without reluctance—to treat as an open enemy when they found him acting secretly—and hardly even secretly—against them all the time and being evidently in close concert with the Germans.

### The Elusive Raisuli

Many a time has Raisuli slipped through the Spanish net when it seemed he must be caught. A couple of years back when the Spaniards were first seriously busy in these parts in the conduct of their new campaign they forced the road from Tetuan to Tangier, in the middle of which, at the Fondak de Ain Yedida, were the headquarters of Raisuli. He disappeared to the south just before his European enemies came on, and then later they felt they had a chance of getting him when they attacked the so-called "holy" or secret city of Xauen. But again Raisuli, of course, had departed before the Spaniards entered. He is by no means so foolish as to fight personally an engagement when, if beaten, he must surrender personally.

After Xauen the predicament of this truly remarkable personage was very serious for him, for his followers had lost confidence, they no longer believed in his influential magic or other powers, and they deserted in large numbers.

### Crypt to Friendly Tents

Raisuli crept to the tents of some faithful tribes, and, after a period of lingering, eventually reached Tazart which is for him a venerable family homestead and shrine. Here he settled down, and his much-drooped fortunes showed some slight signs of revival, especially when the Spaniards received their nasty knock at the Melilla end of Morocco a few months back. Raisuli made speeches in the zocos, the market places, exhorting the faithful to be firm and to fight again, and, adopting the strictest religious form of Mohammedanism, he was greatly assisted in the matter of his prestige by the circumstance that some bombs that the Spanish aviators dropped near him failed to explode. Of the significance of these incidents, as he suggested it to be, he made the utmost. The Spaniards had surrounded his sanctuary, but in accordance with their custom General Berenguer gave strict instructions that such sanctuary was to be respected to the full and treated as being ex-territorial.

### Tension is Relaxed

When the Spanish forces had to be drawn off to a large extent toward Melilla the tension upon Raisuli was much relaxed, and through certain notorious pro-French sources it was immediately claimed that he was "free." Of course he was nothing of the kind, and the Spaniards took particular care that, though their numbers were depleted, the ring round their old enemy should be preserved intact.

As a result of all the recent wearisome political debates upon the Moroccan problem, and the vacillation and weakness that they have exhibited, the one thing has come out clear that whatever happens Raisuli must be dealt with and the campaign in the Beni Aros region, where he is, brought to a proper conclusion. If this were done it was held that the western section of the Spanish zone might be considered to have been finally settled. This was perhaps an optimistic view to take, but there could be no doubt that, with Raisuli taken, the rest of region would exhibit a strong tendency toward general pacification.

### The Germ of Rebellion

As is always said in these parts, Raisuli is the focus, the germ of the rebellion. On the face of things it was not apparent that Raisuli could escape this time, but he had eluded his enemies so often before that it never seemed safe to prophesy. He was now encircled, and the Spanish plan was to close in more and more round the mountain pass on which Tazart is situated until Raisuli at all events perceived the necessity of doing something new.

What would then happen? It was calculated by the Spanish students of this interesting problem that there were three possibilities. Raisuli might defend himself to the last and fall with a sword or other weapon in his hand. This idea was dismissed as nearly impossible, unless accident intervened, for the old chief is highly materialistic and not in the least of the heroic mold.

### French Undertakings

He would much prefer to live and plot. In the second place, he might escape through the Spanish lines despite all the vigilance that was exercised and get through to the French zone. What was against this was that the French, despite Raisuli's flattering references to them in some of his recent proclamations and the expressions of his desire to be on good terms with them, his diplomatic tactics have failed and the French have given an undertaking not to afford any protection to him. The third chance was that Raisuli might seek the protection of the sanctuary on Yebel Alam. Moorish authorities thought that this was most likely, and the question had to be considered whether adequately accounts for such an attitude except the

he in the event of such sanctuary being sought. They have been specifically careful to respect all sanctuaries hitherto.

### Might Remain in Retreat

They were given to understand that while if Raisuli went to Yebel Alam and remained there quiet his retreat must be respected, which after all would make it only a question of time before he surrendered—but that if he or his friends displayed the slightest tendency toward aggression the Spaniards would be fully justified in going forward to take possession of him.

Many of the preliminary operations were of a somewhat tedious character. Troops had to be advanced slowly and carefully, and it was perceived that in some of the early morning marches General Berenguer was preceded by a guide or flag-bearer who carried the crimson standards of the Maghzen or sovereign government of Morocco. This was not always done before; it is done now in fulfillment of the intention to press the proposition that Spain, like France, is working on a protectorate, which, she says, she has in some measure always done, but which France says she never has and cannot do now without some special understanding being arrived at between her and the Shereefian Government.

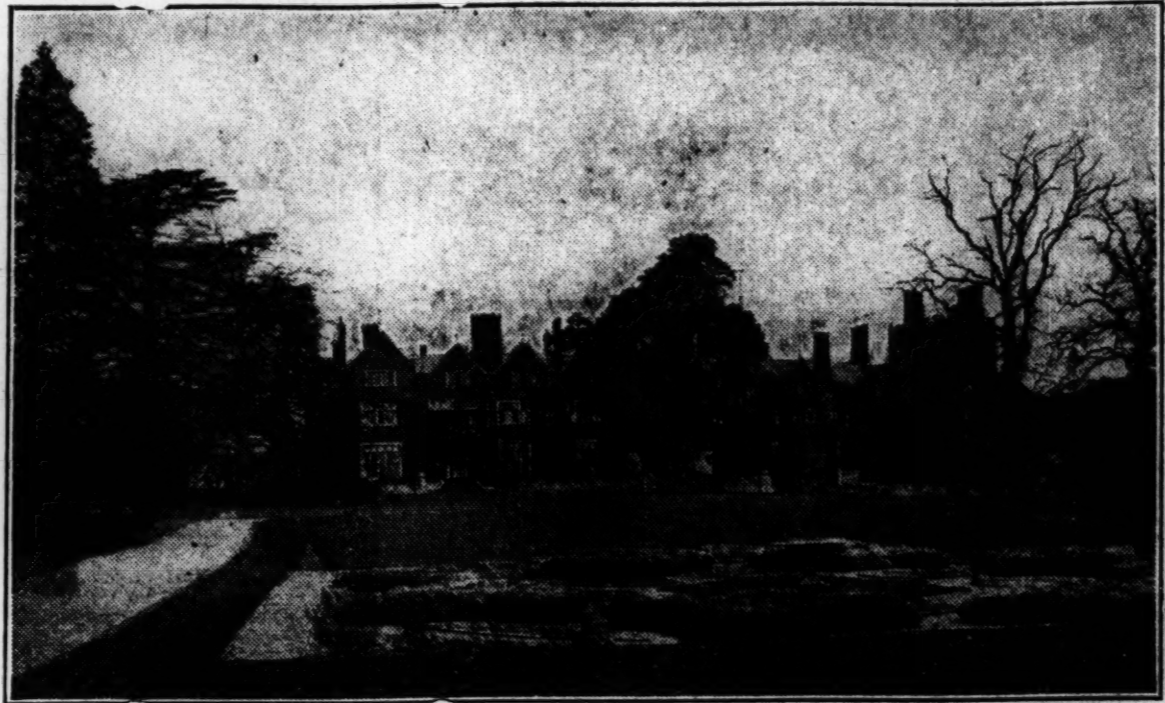
### Final Military Operations

It is a curious point. There, anyhow, goes General Berenguer through the valleys with the crimson flag before him, and, as the artillery begins to squeak, the cattle scurry away, and soon there are rifles cracking from the hilltops. This went on for several days, leading up to two or three more or less big engagements. In the first place a concentration of troops in the zoco of El Jemis was desired, and it

was from El Jemis that the further and as it was hoped, final operations, against Raisuli would take place. In due course El Jemis was reached, and here there was something in the nature of a general assembly.

It was Raisuli, it will be remembered, who in 1904 drew the United States into taking action in Morocco. Raisuli had captured Ion Perdicaris, a naturalized American citizen, and John Hay, Secretary of State in the Roosevelt Administration, demanded "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead." President Roosevelt sent a fleet of eight American warships cleared for action into Tangier Harbor. This caused the vacillating Sultan to get active, with the result that \$70,000 in silver was sent to Raisuli, he also receiving various honors and perquisites.

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"Goldings," Hertford, New Home of William Baker Technical School

William Baker Technical School has been established.

Small wonder that as the great day dawned the faces of the "family" shone with eager anticipation and an added note of joyousness was apparent, for where is the boy who would not exchange the somewhat squalid streets of Stepney, however much attached he may have become to surroundings which, in too many cases, first brought him a glimpse of happiness, for green lawns, big spaces, woodlands, and river, with all the flowers, and birds, and the ever unfolding treasures which the country possesses?

Their new home is situated just a mile and a half from Hertford town, and is so spacious that all the Stepney boys can be received there. There are big dormitories and schoolrooms, a library and recreation room, and a conservatory for the use of the Boy Scouts. In addition, there are 50 acres of land and 15 cottages where the technical trades-masters are to reside. Then the stabling has been transformed into the "trade shops."

Another way in which this move will further the great work of the neighborhood which would, of emigration, for batches of boys are periodically shipped to Australia, and in addition to the preparation which they receive at the home in the way of instruction in bootmaking, carpentering, and shoeing, etc., it is hoped that they may now receive definite technical training on the farms in the neighborhood which would, of course, be invaluable in their future life.

The boys marched on the day of their removal through the smoke and smells of Stepney to the strains of their own band playing appropriate airs, such as "Auld Lang Syne." Then again through the streets of Hertford until the great Tudor mansion, known in the district as Goldings, was finally reached.

## EMPIRE DAUGHTERS MEET AT VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 30 (Special)—The national convention of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire is being held here this week, with about 500 delegates.

Among the important resolutions passed was one opposing the proposed cut by the federal Parliament in the naval estimates for the ensuing year, a copy of which was at once wired to Premier Mackenzie King at Ottawa. Another resolution dealt with the exodus of trained workers in highly skilled occupations to the United States which was deplored.

## WAR DEBT APPEAL MADE IN CANADA

MONTREAL, June 3 (Special Correspondence)—If the people of the United States knew the facts of the situation in connection with the British debt to their country they would demand that their Government write it off fully, unconditionally and cheerfully, said T. B. Macaulay, president of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, in a public address.

"Had the United States entered the war at the time of the Lusitania sinking, the war would have been over two years earlier, and billions of dollars would have been saved; world conditions would not have been what they are today, and this problem of debt would not have existed. When the United States did declare war in April, 1917, American people threw all their energy into it without stint of any kind, in a manner which won them the great admiration of us all. Nevertheless, the Allies had to hold the battle line for over a year after the United States had declared war, and 6,500,000 men were needed for that.

"If the United States were to cancel all the debts it would not add a penny to her debt, but would merely relieve the other nations and serve to readjust world conditions for the good of all. While we are all very appreciative of the active help of the United States, and while we greatly admire the bravery and devotion of her soldiers, it should be remembered

## Stepney Trade School Removes to Country

Three Hundred Boys Occupy Estate of Goldings, Hertford

LONDON, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—THREE hundred members of a large family in the world, the boys who were being trained in the workshops at Stepney Causeway, recently exchanged the gloom of the East End of London for the sunshine, fresh air, and pleasant surroundings of Goldings, Hertford, where the

that it was British and French artillery which covered the attacks of the American troops with barrage fire, and the loan we obtained from the United States enabled her to obtain victory.

"You may ask why I bring up this matter. The time has come when the Government of that country is demanding the payment of the British debt of \$10,000,000,000, and it becomes necessary for us to speak out in a friendly and frank way. Not one dollar is due the United States morally and in equity, and what we in Canada—who are in a better position to take the broad view of the matter than either our mother country or the United States—can do is to educate the people of the United States to the real situation. It will be difficult, but it can be done."

## EQUAL RIGHTS ISSUE RAISED IN ENGLAND

Bill Places Mother on Equality With Father Regarding Custody of Children

LONDON, May 10 (Special Correspondence)—Two bills promoted by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, and supported by practically every woman's organization in Great Britain, will soon come up for their second reading in the House of Commons.

One at least of these measures—the Guardianship, Maintenance, Marriage and Custody of Infants Bill—has an excellent chance of passing into law this session, provided that a general election be not suddenly precipitated. It is very popular in the country and with all section in the House, with whom it is an old friend. So much, indeed, is public opinion in favor of this measure that when it came before the Commons last year it passed its second reading without a division and got through the committee stage in one morning: something that could only happen to a very uncontroversial piece of legislation. Had the Government allowed it to be proceeded with, it is probable that it would now be on the Statute Book; but, toward the closing days of the session, it was started along with other private members' bills. Since then, however, the demand for the bill has grown, and the Government has been pressed to make itself responsible for its success. But, although it has refused to do this, it has tried to effect a compromise.

In order that the bill might be proceeded with as quickly as possible Lord Asquith introduced it into the House of Lords, and it passed its second reading on March 1. It sometimes happens that a bill that has gone almost unchallenged through the Lower Chamber takes an unconscionable time—even if it is not thrown out altogether—to get through the Upper House owing to some selfish law in the drafting. There is nothing that the law lords like so much as worrying over legal technicalities. And after they have done with a proposal there is often little left of it but a mass of holes!

What has happened, however, is this: When Lord Asquith's bill was submitted to the lords the Government announced that a Cabinet committee had been formed to consider various aspects of the proposal and to confer with others who are interested in it. Now a Cabinet committee sounds very important, but it is sometimes used as a pretext to hang up a measure indefinitely. In this case such a course is not anticipated. Although it would give no specific promise, the Government made it quite clear that it appreciates the great feeling behind this bill.

It is a very comprehensive measure. It places the mother on an equality with the father in regard to the guardianship and custody of their children and gives the mother the same right as the father to appoint guardians. At present neither parent is legally obliged to support their children on any adequate scale, but this bill makes both parents responsible for their proper maintenance, and according to their means. As the law now stands a man who has been ordered by the court to contribute to the support of his family can still evade his responsibility if he is determined so to do. There are men who prefer to go to prison for a short time rather than help to keep their family over a long period. If this bill passes, however, imprisonment will no longer

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cancel the debt, and in the event of a person—father or mother—attempting to shirk payment the requisite amount will be deducted at the source: from property or wages, and paid into court.

The Separation and Maintenance Orders bill has not at present such a strong backing as the Guardianship bill, although feminists generally are just as keen on this measure, and many of the foremost magistrates in the country are its ardent advocates.

## LEGALITY OF VICTORIA DRINK ACT TESTED

VICTORIA, B. C., May 31 (Special Correspondence)—The Government Liquor Control Act, under which the British Columbia Government holds a monopoly of liquor sales, is unconstitutional, according to a dissenting judgment handed down here today by Mr. Justice Martin. The majority of the Appeal Court, of which Mr. Justice Martin is a member, held that the law was constitutional by dismissing the appeal of a man convicted of selling liquor and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Mr. Martin says in his judgment that the liquor act exists only for the purposes of revenue; and that its practical operation disproves the argument that it was framed for the lawful control of the liquor trade. The judgment denies that the Province may monopolize a trade for revenue under cover of an ostensible control of such trade. The Judge distinguishes carefully between the aims of the former Prohibition Act, which he says was lawful, and those of the present law which is "ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature under the British North America Act."

Constitutionality of the liquor law will be tested before the Imperial Privy Council in an appeal against the British Columbia Appeal Court's recent decision, it was announced.

NEW BUILDING AT MCGILL  
MONTREAL, June 3 (Special Correspondence)—The McGill University Building is now completed. Construction began in June, 1921. The five-story structure has cost about \$400,000.

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# The Japanese in California Grow Apace in Population and in Wealth

Sacramento, Cal.  
Special Correspondence

THE number of Japanese now in California who are of voting age and were born either in the United States or in Hawaii, and, therefore, are American citizens, is 49,000.

This statement, probably the most important, certainly the most startling which has been made concerning Oriental colonization in California within the past 10 years, comes from J. H. MacLafferty, an attorney of Oakland, who has just completed a long and detailed survey of American-born Japanese, both in California and in the Hawaiian Islands, from which Mr. MacLafferty has just returned. Figures collected by the Japanese Exclusion League, of San Francisco and this city, indicate that Mr. MacLafferty's figures are conservative. In fact, it is alleged by American investigators, and admitted as probably true by the officials of the Japanese associations of this part of California, that there are nearly 51,000 Japanese who exercise the right to vote in California, through the accident of their having been born in the United States, instead of in Japan.

"There are more than 100,000 Japanese in California," said Mr. MacLafferty, "and there were born to them 5304 children in 1921, or 334 to every 1000 Japanese married women. There is about one Japanese woman to every two Japanese men; that is to say, if there are 120,000 of these Asiatics in this State, there are 40,000 women and 80,000 men. Their birth rate compares startlingly with that of the white married women of California, which is about 125 to every 1000. There are now 19,000 voting Japanese in California, men and women. In 25 years there will be 300,000, if the present birth rate keeps up, and there is every reason to believe that it will increase. The most dangerous factor in the situation is that the Japanese are using Hawaii as an open door to American citizenship. Japanese children born in the Hawaiian Islands, of course, are American citizens. As soon as they are recorded as such, numbers of these potential American electors are taken back to Japan and given the regular Japanese schooling and military training, and then returned to Hawaii to resume their citizenship, whence they come freely to the United States."

**The Kankadon System**  
Mr. MacLafferty's estimate of an increasing birth rate is based on the steadily increasing number of Japanese women who are being brought to the United States, largely through Pacific coast ports, under the new Kankadon system, which has been put into use by the Japanese Government, to replace to some extent the picture bride system and to increase the number of women of marriageable age entering the United States. By this system any Japanese resident in any foreign country may return to Japan for 90 days without being subject to military service, provided he marries while he is in Japan, and takes his bride with him to his home in the foreign country, whence he came, or in some other foreign country. Last year approximately 1250 picture brides came into California. Present indications are that more than 2000 Japanese brides will come in this year under the Kankadon system.

Not only does the Japanese population of California show a great increase, however, but its holdings of the best irrigated lands in the State are increasing by leaps and bounds. While the Japanese subject cannot own land in his own name in California, he can hold it in the names of his American-born children, as their guardians, according to a recent decision of the California State Supreme Court. In addition to this, several Japanese clogged together and organized into a corporation, can buy and sell and lease and transfer land, so long as the transactions are conducted in the name of the corporation. Statistics compiled recently show that of approximately 4,000,000 acres of irrigated agricultural lands in California, the Japanese occupy about 700,000 acres, or approximately 20 per cent. The Japanese themselves number about 2 per cent of the population of the State; thus one-fifth of the population controls one-fifth of the best lands in the State.

Toyoji Chiba, managing director of the Japanese Agricultural Association of California, said in a public utterance three years ago:

"Ten per cent of the total farm output of California was produced by Japanese in 1918. Of this percentage, those with which the Japanese have most to do are the truck crops, such as asparagus, asparagus, celery and tomatoes. From 80 to 90 per cent of the entire output of these crops in the State is produced by Japanese. These crops all require a stooping position, great manual dexterity, and painstaking methods of work, which laborers of other races, with long legs unsuited for stooping, cannot endure."

## Steady Growth of Production

This was the last public utterance of any official of any of the Japanese associations on the subject, and it is now virtually impossible to get a statement from any of the associations as to the number of Japanese in California or the amount of land they occupy. With the steady increase in the number of Japanese going into the truck-gardening industry, it is considered certain by the Japanese Exclusion League, and by other persons closely interested in the problem, that at least 20 per cent of the total farm output of California comes from Japanese producers today. The Japanese invasion of California's agricultural lands is divided into five groups, the rice districts of Glenn, Colusa and Butte counties; the asparagus, berry, vegetable, fruit and vineyard sections of San Joaquin, Sacramento, Solano, Yolo, Sutter and Placer counties; the fruit and vineyard districts of Fresno, Kings and Tulare counties; the fruit and vegetable districts of Los Angeles and Orange counties, and the canteloupe



Japanese "Picture Brides" at the United States Immigration Station on Angel Island, San Francisco Bay. Imports of these brides reached as high as 1500 a year when the Japanese Government found that it could provide wives for its men in America faster by allowing the men to return to Japan to select their wives than by sending them to America. Both systems are now in use and imports of Japanese women so far this year indicate that the 1922 total will exceed 2000.

and vegetable districts of Imperial County.

The report states that in some of the richest counties in the State, Oriental—largely Japanese—occupy a total acreage ranging from 50 to 75 per cent of the total irrigated area. This is notable in San Joaquin County, where of a total of 130,000 irrigated acres, the Orientals occupy 55,829 acres; Colusa County, where the Orientals cultivate 51,105 of the 70,000 irrigated acres; Placer County, with 19,000 acres under cultivation, and the Orientals controlling 16,321 acres, and Sacramento County, in which is located the capital of the State, with the Orientals cultivating 64,860 of the 80,000 acres under irrigation. Because of the character of the crops favored by the Japanese, their agricultural activities so far are confined to 29 counties in the State of California, all these being in the most highly developed agricultural sections. So far as can be learned, no Japanese ever has taken "raw" land and brought it under irrigation, developed wells on it, or done anything to make the soil productive.

## How They Got the Land

All Japanese engaged in agriculture in California have gained the foothold by going as laborers into sections which have been reclaimed from the wild, put under irrigation and highly developed, and there working for the first year at wages from one-fifth to one-half those at which white laborers could work and support their families and themselves. Thus, gradually, but surely, the Orientals drove out the white workers, and then, no sooner did they get the field to themselves than they raised wages, sometimes to a point higher than the scale formerly paid to white labor. This has happened, according to official reports, in every one of the 29 counties where Japanese were settled. As the white laborers left, the Japanese began to introduce their cropping contracts, preferring to work thus with the white owners of the land than on a wage basis. Eventually, the Orientals came to control the lands, until the California Alien Land Law forbade the ownership of land within the State by persons ineligible to citizenship in the United States.

The State Supreme Court has upheld this law, with the exception of the clause which forbade Japanese parents to buy and sell and lease lands as guardians of their minor, American-born children, who are American citizens, and, therefore, entitled to own and buy and sell lands when they reach their majority. In a decision just issued on the day that this correspondence was written, the California State Supreme Court especially declared that the alien land law could not be circumvented by Americans holding land for Japanese owners. The alien land law was adopted by the voters at the last general election, and the decision gives adult Japanese the right to act as guardians for their minor children admitted leaves a large loophole for deception.

**Substitute for "Guardianship Clause"**  
As a result of this decision, Gov. William D. Stephens has asked the co-operation of leading attorneys of the State to draft a substitute for the "guardianship clause" which will stand the test of the courts. It is proposed to submit this substitute paragraph in the California Alien Land Law to the next state Legislature, in an effort to prevent the Japanese becoming the principal landowners in California. It is believed by the Governor and by these attorneys that a clause making any alien ineligible to act as guardian for his or her minor children, would meet with the approval of the state Supreme Court, the clause which was declared unconstitutional having applied only to Japanese, and having been considered class legislation.

Some very interesting phases are presented by the situation with respect to the ownership, leasing or control and operation of land in California by the Japanese. In the light of the often-expressed desire of Japan to maintain cordial relations with this country, it is difficult for the American to understand the attitude of Japanese residents here and of the Japanese Government, in regard to this very vital matter. Aside from the strictly legal aspect of the situation, it is a source of wonder that the Japanese insist on owning and con-

trolling land in California, in the face of an apparent state-wide opposition. Even though they are within their technically legal rights, why do they persist in seeking to gain a foothold where it must be obvious, even to them, that they are not wanted?

## Money Goes Back to Japan

Last year, the Japanese agriculturists of California sent back to Japan between \$60,000,000 and \$61,000,000 which they had taken from the soil of California. It went back through Japanese merchants to Japanese banks and thence to Japanese banks and individuals on the other side of the Pacific. This sum figures out to the tremendous average of nearly \$200,000 for every working day in the year, and not a cent of it remained in California, though all of it was produced by California soil. In the decade from 1909 to 1919, the latter being the latest year at which the Japanese associations would give out figures known to be accurate, the acreage occupied by Japanese in California increased 412.9 per cent. In the same period, the value of the aggregate crops produced

While the Japanese have never perfected a large labor organization in California, they are, however, well organized throughout the State, in 55 associations, each a branch, or "local" of the Japanese Agricultural Association of California, which, again, is under the control and official direction of the Japanese Consul-General in San Francisco. Thus, these associations are in direct connection with the Government at Tokyo, and form, literally and truthfully, branches of the Japanese Empire within the United States. This is one of the phases of the situation to which the people of California most strongly object: the shadows of 49,000 to 50,000 Japanese voters creeping down upon them. Californians are seeking through their representatives in Congress a law which shall make any immigrant to the United States, whose parents were or are ineligible to American citizenship, likewise ineligible to citizenship. Such a law, they believe, not only will help to stem the tide of immigration, but will prevent the control of the ballot in California from passing into the hands of Asiatics in the very near future.



Japanese Men Waiting at the San Francisco Immigration Station to Claim Their "Picture Brides" as Rapidly as They Are Passed by the Immigration Commissioner

This system has been partially superseded by one under which the Japanese men, living in America, may return to Japan and remain there 90 days without being subjected to military service, provided they marry within that period.

## The European Gliding Contests

Hardly a week now passes that does not bring forth some new announcement of interest concerning the plans for European soaring flight competitions. The latest copy of that journal of imposing title, "Die Zeitschrift für Flugtechnik und Motorluftschiffahrt," announced the offer of a prize of 75,000 marks for the best performance made between now and the beginning of next April by a kilder carrying two persons with a total weight of at least 330 lbs. It looks like a step really intended to lead in the direction of utilization of soaring flight for transport, far away as that dream may seem to most followers of aeronautics at the present time.

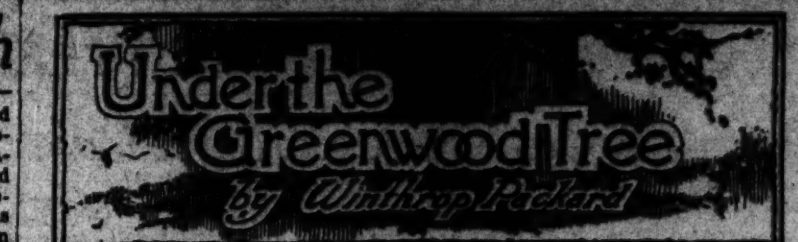
Indications of the tremendous advance made in gliding flight in recent years is found in the requirement that the glider winning the prize must have shown its ability to make a flight at least three miles long in a straight line while carrying two people and to execute complete circles to the right or to the left at the will of the pilot. In order that the apparatus may be more practical constructionally than some of those built in the past, it is further provided that no machine will be eligible unless it can be set up or taken to pieces by two men in 15 minutes, and it must not, under any condition, occupy a floor space more

than 48 feet in any direction or stand more than 13 feet high. This provision bars out the "floating machines" of abnormally large size and light wing loading such as have sometimes appeared in the competitions for single seaters. The competition for two-passenger gliders is even more restricted nationally than is that French glider meet to which allusion was made in this column two weeks ago. The prize for passenger carrying in soaring flight is open for competition only by Germans in machines designed and built in Germany.

**When Ivy Williams Was Called to the English Bar**  
On the evening of May 11 the precincts of the Temple in London seemed to be attracting an unusual number of women who wandered through the quiet old courts, peeped into doorways and listened to the chimes of the clock, as they vainly tried to catch a glimpse of Miss Ivy Williams, the first woman to be "called" as a barrister. She, however, was not visible, for alighting quite unnoticed from a taxi in Middle Temple Lane, she stepped—a tall, slim figure—by a short cut to the door which admits to "Hall," where dinner was served at the beautifully polished tables beneath the ancient banners and coats-of-arms. The tables were bare of cloths, but so highly polished are they that the fine old plate and glass are reflected in them as in a mirror. Never from time immemorial has a cloth been permitted to cover that shining surface. After dinner had been solemnly partaken of the benches in their robes retired to the small paneled room, called for no known reason "The Parliament House." Miss Williams, in virtue of her seniority in examinations, was the first of the rather crowded group of students standing round to be called up to face the benches.

Mr. Dickens, K. C., son of the novelist, welcomed her, together with the rest of the new students, in a short speech beginning with the quaint old formula, "I publish you as a barrister of the honorable society of the Inner Temple." No official report of the speech is given to the press, and the benches felt they could not depart from their usual rule. Mr. Dickens said he felt proud to think that with his and Miss Williams' names would go down to history in connection with this unique occasion; he thought that good work during the war, rather than broken windows, had helped to win this distinction for women.

Each in turn was received, and then Miss Williams, in a charming speech, returned thanks for their admission and welcome; there was no sign of consciousness that she was doing more than address a class of students. The actual ceremony occupied less than half an hour. After an interval



## Birches of the High Hills

BOTT'S SPUR is a mighty rock shoulder that projects from Mt. Washington southward. It bears a huge granite boulder balanced just where its smooth surface begins to dip precipitously. This boulder was dropped where it now lies by the ice that came sliding down from the north ages ago, smothering in its cold green depths the whole White Mountain range, cracking chunks from the summits and grinding grooves along all exposed rock surfaces. That the melting ice should have dropped the boulder where it is seems a fairly simple matter. That it should remain there, for hundreds of thousands of years, seemingly so insecurely balanced that one hesitates to sit below it, is always a matter of wonder to the trail blodder. Yet there it is and one of the most interesting of the many trails that lead to the summit of Mt. Washington passes it.

This trail begins at the roadside in Pinkham Notch and climbs grandly, almost from the start, through primeval woods. The lumbermen took the spruce here, to be sure, but they left the hard wood here. Here, a scolding along the footpath that may have been growing when Darby Field and his two Indian companions came this way on the white man's first climb to the summit. It may be not. Birches grow to a certain size with rapidity. Yet these are nearly three feet in diameter, some of them, having the great solid trunks and shaggy, scabrous heads of foliage which are characteristic of first growth trees in a forest which ax and fire have mercifully spared through the centuries. Trees like these, still standing, are of inestimable value to the region in which they grow, a number of board feet in the great old trunks. It is a value based on sentiment, which in the end is an economic value also, for sentiment brings more wealth to the White Mountains than lumber has ever brought out of them.

## Trees of the Jackson Trail

The trail up Mt. Jackson, which starts out from the upper end of Crawford Notch, is also a memorable one, because it passes at its outset through groves of immemorial trees. The Jackson trail trees are hemlocks, wonderful clean, straight columns, great of girth and like the boulder trail birches limbless almost to their sparse, shaggy tops. Hemlocks do not follow the trails far up. They like best the well-watered valleys, never growing where their root tips cannot abundant spring water. Along the boulder trail the birches climb cheerily, as they do toward all summits. Hemlocks do not follow, but the spruces appear on ledgy heights where the ax has not dared, or cared, to seek them. It is interesting as one goes on upward to note the dwarfing of these spruces. Before the boulder is reached they have sunk in size to insignificance. First, too, that vie with the spruces in size on the lower slopes, shrink to a dwarf tangle, so close growing and so clinging together for mutual shelter from cold and storm that it is difficult to go through them without cutting a way. Higher yet these firs are hardly knee high and are so dense that one may walk on their tops, as Thoreau did on his trip to the summit.

And as with the evergreens so it is with all trees that dare the heights. Some, like the hemlocks, remain far below. The little gray birches stop in the pastures of the foothills. The high, clear air of the range is not for them. The yellow birches fare on to the lower slopes of the high hills. There they quit; but the canoe birches go on. The great trees of the lower reaches of the boulder path are these, their paper-white bark showing through all dark woods of the north. They climb valiantly. It is as if the trees were thrilled with that eager desire to reach the summit which possesses all mountaineers.

**Canoe Birches of Chocoma**  
On a southerly slope of Chocoma is a massed regiment of these white canoe birches that seem veritably to charge the base of the pinnacle cone. They stand, of course, yet to the eye they seem to be swarming up the slope like a regiment in charge, leaning forward, grasping eagerly, swaying and pressing onward with the enthusiasm of a mighty purpose, a grand rush upward toward the bristling, defiant height. There are places on Washington where the white birches charge upward in the same way. At greater heights they decrease in numbers and size yet go on, finally creeping almost invisible in the tundra moss near the summit.

It is of the bark of this white birch,

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so great a tree in the lowlands, that the Indians built their canoes. It is a tree that figures large in the life stories of all primitive northern races. The Abnaki used the bark of the white birch for boxes, buckets, baskets, torches, writing paper, a score of purposes. They even invented a special tool for removing it in large sheets from the tree. Some tribes cradled their children in it, keeping the records on it in picture writing. The Wikhegans of the Indians of eastern Canada and northern Maine were picture writing on birch bark, strange hieroglyphs to the modern eye, but conveying definite information to the Abnaki. Wikhegans are still in use among remote tribes of the northern Indians. One may be found hanging at the door of a lodge, telling of the destination and details of the journey of the departed family, or may be stuck in the cleft of a forked stick at a crossing of the trail, giving directions to those that follow.

Of the birch canoe John Burroughs has said:

"The design of a savage, it yet looks like the thought of a poet and its grace and fitness haunt the imagination."

## Birches in Europe

The birch figures largely in the life and legends of the European races as well. The fables of the Roman magistrates was a bundle of birch rods, the symbol of authority. Through this use it may have come down to the schoolmaster. Indeed the birch seems to have been, in primitive times, in many countries the symbol of authority and of power.

On the other hand the Welsh girl gave her lover a birchen branch as a token that she accepted him. In Wales, too, the Maypole about which the villagers danced and played Jorjous games was always a birch. Thus the "bedwen" was a permanent feature of the village green, and the greatest game of all was to steal the bedwen. This, when accomplished, was celebrated with peculiar festivities. Possibly one of these midnight marauding expeditions and their accompanying festivities came the superstition that on Walpurgis night—the eve of May Day—witches and warlocks held high carnival.

On midsummer night in old London town "Every man's door was shadowed with green birch, St. John's wort and other beautiful flowers, and had also lamps of glass with oyle burning in them all night" to frighten away the fairies which on midsummer night at least dared to play their pranks even in the heart of the town.

Another north European legend has it that the dwarf birch has been stunted and made to crawl upon the earth as it literally does in Lapland and other countries up under the Arctic Circle as well as on the summits of mountains otherwise treeless because it furnished the rod with which the Nazarene was scourged.

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# THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## A California Arts Clearing House

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1 (Special Correspondence)—In an effort to increase the appreciation of art, to put the cost of works of art of at least fair merit within the reach of persons in ordinary financial conditions, to educate the majority of the people to an appreciation of the best in art, and to assist artists in disposing of their productions at reasonable prices, a movement which promises success has been started here for the establishment of the California Arts Clearing House.

The plan, which originated with William P. Anthe, an artist of European origin, and H. Ellsworth Bassett, also an artist, formerly of New York, has met with the immediate support of leading painters and sculptors in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley and has as patrons more than a score of men and women prominent in professional and business lines, other than art, in all three cities. No attempt has been made to enlist support of the society people or of art dealers, since, on the one hand, it is intended to be a pre-eminently practical enterprise for both artist and purchaser of pictures, while, on the other hand, it is felt that better results can be obtained if the professional dealers in paintings and sculptures can be kept out of it.

The plan in brief contemplates the permanent establishment, in a large, well-lighted hall, centrally located in San Francisco of an exhibition of paintings and sculptures of the more stable schools of art. These productions are to be plainly priced by the artist at his minimum figure and are to be sold to any purchaser on the spot. The exhibition will be free to all; there will be no fee to the artist other than a commission when a painting or a piece of sculpture is sold, merely sufficient to cover costs of rental, insurance and salary of a manager, who also is to be caretaker of the exhibit and salesman for the productions. All transactions will be in cash, packing and removal to be paid by the purchaser. The commission charged, of course, will vary, according to the amount of sales each month, but it is estimated that 2 to 3 per cent will cover the costs of operation, as compared with the 10 to 20 per cent charged by art dealers.

To the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Anthe gave the following statement of the plan: "The art dealer seeks to get the highest possible price for a painting; if it were left to him, the average man today never would be able to own a painting or a piece of sculpture really worth having. His art would be confined to copies and to commercial productions. At the same time, the art dealer charges such a high commission that the artist receives less for his work than he would have been paid had he sold it direct to the purchaser at 10 to 25 per cent less than the dealer received. The dealer, occupied with the problem of selling a large number of paintings or sculptures, cannot give adequate attention to any one of them. Consequently, many really worth-while artists, who do not happen to have attained the 'fad' stage, are unable to dispose of their productions. It is equally true that there are thousands of persons who would be very glad to have these productions—both in painting and sculpture—if they could get them at a reasonable price, and if a number of them were always on exhibition in some centrally located place, where the art-lover who is not a millionaire could go and have his own time to look at and select pictures without being annoyed, or at least constantly interrupted by the art dealer.

From thought on these conditions, and discussion of them with several artists on the Pacific Coast, the idea of the California Art Clearing House came into being. Frankly, the idea is to sell pictures, but to sell good pictures at a price fair to both the artist and the purchaser. This is not 'commercializing art.' In any sense, because, after the individual artist has fixed his final and lowest price on his production, a committee of disinterested artists, one of whom may be the manager of the art clearing house, will review the work and decide the price at which the picture or sculpture will have the greatest possibility of sale. If this price is above, or below, that which the producing artist has affixed to his work, the matter will be discussed with him, and every effort will be made to arrive at a price at which a sale may be expected within a reasonable length of time.

"Space alone will limit the number of art works each artist may present; costs of operation will be held to a minimum and the manager at all times will be open for unbiased discussion with would-be purchasers of any of the works offered. In addition to helping the artists to dispose of their work, the clearing house will be a factor in the greatest opportunity open to the artist of bringing the public to a better understanding of art. The better and wider the understanding of art—particularly painting—possessed by people who are not artists, the greater and more remunerative will be the field of the artist. We wish to correlate these two, the artist and his opportunity, at the lowest possible cost to both. Pads and jams will not be given space in the clearing house, because, while these productions may be of interest to wealthy collectors, they are apt to be of too brief existence to be offered to men and women who, quite possibly, buy one piece of

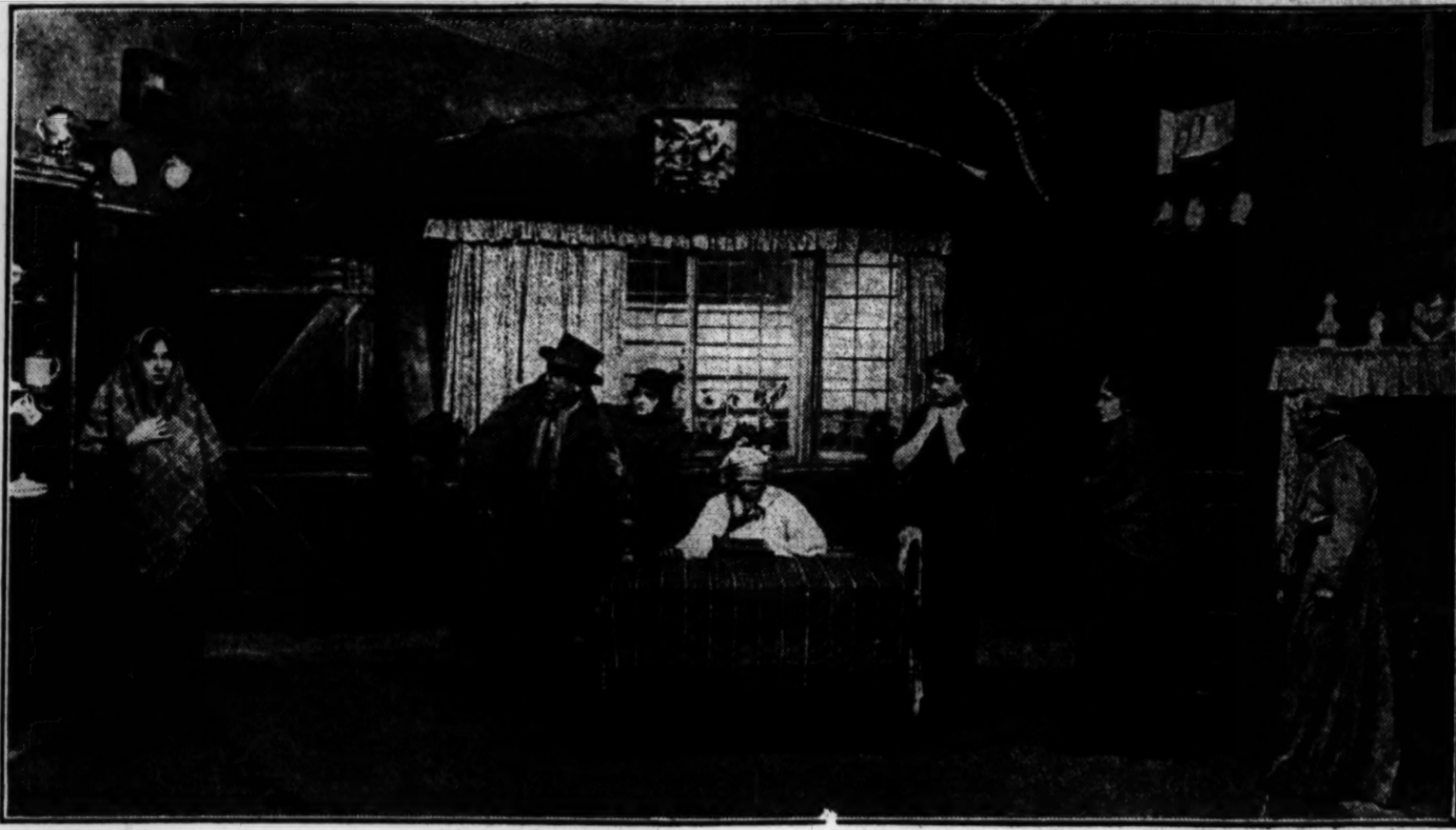
art in a lifetime, or at most two or three. California artists will be favored in the exhibition, because we believe there is greater demand among average men and women for paintings of scenes and of incidents which they know, or which they have seen, than

for those which always must remain to them merely 'pictures.' Artists from other localities will be admitted, of course, as space permits.

"The clearing house will be a practical show and saleroom, and some of the expenses will be met, provided a suitable hall is obtained, by the rental of the exhibition room or rooms for evening meetings by artistic and other organizations of good character. We think, also, that such meet-

ings will tend to give the clearing house a certain amount of beneficial advertising among those attending and their friends. We hope, too, that such a clearing house for art may become a headquarters for artists, at which they may receive patrons and prospective patrons for their work and where portrait artists may meet their clients. In short, we would like to combine business and art to the advantage of the artist, and the artist

and the people to the advantage of both. Art, to be vital and alive, and to grow into its proper and deserving position in the life of the world—especially of western America—must be brought into the homes, must be made part of the home, that institution in which all things should be beautiful, and, in this manner, lend itself to the development of the greatest of all arts—the art of living vividly, artistically, joyously and well."



Scene in "If Four Walls Told," Comedy by Edward Percy, at the Royalty Theater, London

## May Jennings Featuring Modern Songs, Especially by Americans

NEW YORK, May 29 (Special Correspondence)—Mme. May Jennings, the contralto, on leaving here to give concerts in Kansas City and a number of smaller places in Missouri, where she has formerly been a visitor, told a member of the New York staff of The Christian Science Monitor that she was endeavoring to introduce to her audiences modern songs, more particularly American compositions.

"I find," said she, "that the musical clubs in the middle west and the educational institutions before which I appear want a conservative and at the same time a comprehensive program. They want all the leading national schools and the principal historical epochs represented. I always give an Italian and a French group of songs. In my Italian group, however, I try not to confine myself too much to old works. If I sing old pieces like the arias, 'Lungi dal caro bene' and 'Ah, rendimi quel core,' I also sing something in the style of Sibella's 'Non ho parole' and 'O bocca dolorosa.' I sometimes put in my French group a piece like 'Lacheture' of Debussy, even at the risk of its puzzling my listeners, and I experiment, with rather more certainty of success, with his 'Mandoline' and with Fourdrain's 'Carnaval.' I sing, too, the three contralto arias of Saint-Saens in 'Samson and Delilah.' The contralto aria from Tchaikovsky's 'Jeanne d'Arc' I sing in French, but most of my Russian pieces I sing in English translation. To my regular repertoire I have been adding each season songs by such American composers as Hageman, Carpenter and Deis, and I shall test more of them than usual on my present trip. A couple of songs by Deis that I shall introduce on my programs are 'The Warning' and 'Come up, Come in, with Streamers!'

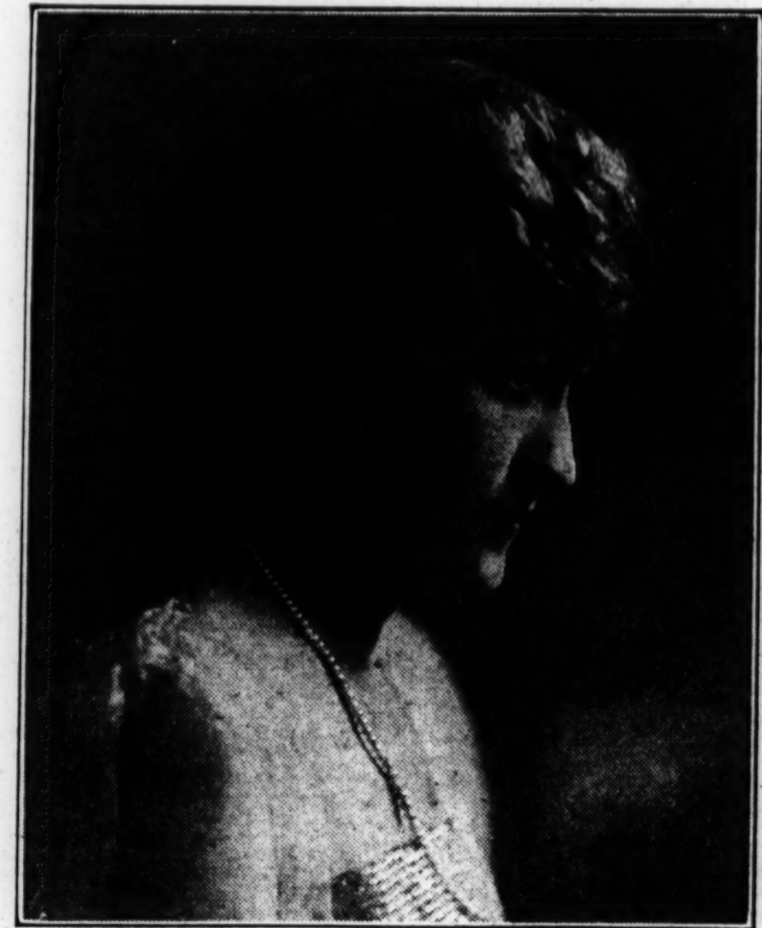
"I must not neglect to add that I sing German songs, and that I particularly enjoy interpreting works by Strauss. In things of this sort, I always prefer to have my own accompanist, though, occasionally, in a concert before a musical club, I have one of the members of the organization assist me at the piano. At most of my June recitals in Missouri, Miss Emilie Goetze will play my accompaniments."

Places at which Madame Jennings has appeared are Oberlin College, Sweet Briar College, and Christian College. She has sung also with the Sedalia Musical Club of Moberly, Mo., and numerous other clubs. Before the war she appeared frequently with German singing societies in New York and Brooklyn. She has taken part in the faculty concerts of New York College of Music and she has been a church soloist in New York.

W. P. T.  
**Musical Art Club Award**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special Correspondence)—The Musical Art Club of Philadelphia, the leading musical club of this city, some time ago offered, through the generosity of one of its members, a prize of \$100 for a performance by a string quartet of amateur standing. The players were required to be under 25 years of age. The object of this prize was to stimulate the interest in chamber music and the study of the cello and viola. For some years on Wednesday nights the so-called "Scratch Club" has met—a group of men playing string instruments. The winning players on Wednesday, June 7, consisted of Margaret Baterson, first violin, Margaret Parkinson, second violin, Peter Pulver, viola, and Credo Glenn, cello. They were obliged to play the scherzo

of Beethoven's C minor quartet, opus 18, No. 4. They also offered the Godard No. 2 quartet and read at sight the slow movement from the Volkmars quartet. The ensemble was good, and the interpretation of the first order.

N. L. N.



Mme. May Jennings

## French Art Gifts to San Francisco

PARIS, June 8 (By The Associated Press)—The French Government has turned over to Mrs. Adolph B. Spreckels of San Francisco a portion of the palace of the Legion of Honor for an exhibition of art objects which she has been collecting in Europe for a duplicate of the palace which she is having built in San Francisco. This exhibition will probably last six weeks, beginning in July, 1923.

The exhibition will be composed largely of gifts from the Ministry of Fine Arts and private persons in France. Among these will be the uniform and sword which Marshal Joffre wore in the Battle of the Marne. The Duchess of Vendome is arranging with 50 women of the French nobility for each to make one gift to the San Francisco museum. These gifts will first be exhibited in Paris. The Queen of Rumania has agreed to take charge of one section of the San Francisco palace and fill it with gifts either from herself or her friends and subjects.

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Special interest attaches to each theater season with respect to new playwrights who show promise. So attention has been drawn this spring to Edward Percy, whose first play, "If Four Walls Told," was recently produced at the Royalty Theater, London. The comedy was first tried out by one of the many private producing groups that flourish in England, and so much value did it prove to have that it soon went into the evening bill at the Royalty.

## Books and Bookmen

EUGENE O'NEILL, the young American playwright, is shortly to be introduced to English readers, for word has been received that Jonathan Cape, the London publisher, has taken over that volume of O'Neill's plays containing "The Emperor Jones," "Diff'rent," and "The Straw." Another American taken over by Cape is Sherwood Anderson, two of whose books, "The Triumph of the Egg" and "Winesburg, Ohio," will appear in England shortly.

Charles Caldwell Doble whose last novel, "Broken to the Plough," received a well-deserved success, has left New York, after a several months' stay, for his home in San Francisco, where he intends to devote himself to short stories for a time. Another departure of note is that of Frank Alvah Parsons, author of "Art Appeal in Display Advertising" and president of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art, who sailed recently for Paris. Mr. Parsons has been for some years a sturdy fighter for the elevation of taste in advertising, assuredly a thing that is needed in the United States.

Small Maynard & Co., the American publishers for Ethel Sidgwick, have issued in an attractive little volume two excellent plays for children, "The Three Golden Hairs" and "The Robber Bridegroom," by this most charming English writer. This last volume is for slightly older children than the former one, "Four Plays for Children." That Miss Sidgwick can write thus for children seems a little surprising until one knows that she taught for years that, during her teaching the management of school plays fell to her lot and that this experience was preceded by frequent appearances in amateur performances in her own childhood days.

Ethel Sidgwick's novels stand almost in a class by themselves. Critics call her the first woman novelist of the new period, to which wells, Galsworthy, Bennett, Merrick, Marshall, and Hugh Walpole belong, to make a conquest of the American public. Like Marshall, her novels are apt to form a sequence. "A Child of Promise" and "Succession" belong together, a remarkable study of a musical genius. The familiarity with technical music is explained by the fact that the author is an accomplished pianist. "A Lady of Leisure," "Duke Jones," and "The Accolade" form a trilogy of novels of substance. "Hatchways" and "Jamsie" belong together. "Jamsie" is written almost entirely in letters, postcards, telegrams and cables, with slight connective tissue of explanation except as supplied by "Hatchways."

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## The Motion Pictures

A PECULIAR situation has arisen with the release in New York of five new photoplays. "Over the Border" is at the Rivoli; a European importation done by the Swedish Biograph Company is shown at the Criterion; "Golden Dreams" is the feature at the Capitol; "Domestic Relations" is at the Strand, and "The Woman Who Walked Alone" at the Rialto.

In each picture there is much pictorial merit. In the Swedish release, excellent acting, far ahead of the work in many of the recent American-made photoplays is seen. In "Over the Border," directed by Feenya Stanlaw, directorial ability, and a deftness and sureness of technique that stamps it as an artistic production, is strongly felt. But in spite of these virtues, one comes away from each picture unsatisfied, because the story in each one is weak, and characterized by unreal and even false situations and hackneyed solutions of problems, which, we strongly feel, could have been problems only to the producer. Never could human beings with the smallest amount of common sense have so involved themselves.

In "Domestic Relations" the very first title gives the audience the hackneyed plot. A judge neglects his wife; she becomes involved in a silly tangle of her own making, is misunderstood through five tiresome reels, until the husband is made to see the error of his ways as well as of hers.

The audience, although impressed by the fine acting of Katherine MacDonald, feels that a grain of common sense used by any one of the characters in the story would have averted all misunderstanding, and incidentally, made the picture unnecessary. Miss MacDonald's fine restraint, her genuine ability, and good breeding apparent in her handling of even the most inane parts, cannot save the picture from being a futile thing.

"Over the Border" is from the pen of Sir Gilbert Parker, that excellent story teller, who seems to have traveled a long and winding way since he wrote his earlier novels. He has written an average photoplay for an average audience; no hint of the power and originality that characterized his books can be detected in his scenarios.

"Over the Border" is the average "northwest thriller." There are many beautiful snow scenes, many picturesque sunsets, and picturesque locations. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police, those splendid figures whose cloak of romance has been tattered to shreds before the motion picture camera, and their glamour dispelled by strong studio lights, ride nobly in and out of the picture, intent on bringing order to the "wild places" of the great frozen north, which phrases are so beloved by movie title writers.

But, after all, beautiful sunsets and "strong silent men of the north" are not sufficient to hold one's attention through an evening. The audience is apt to demand a better story, a better frame for the picture, and some incidents in whose reality they can believe. Nothing of this sort is given them in "Over the Border."

"Golden Dreams" is still less probable. Zane Grey is the author of the story, the picture of which is produced by Benjamin B. Hampton. As a story of adventure it starts off well enough. But when one begins to ask why certain incidents happened, why such and such a character does what he or she does do, and why old mining engineers in Mexico and elsewhere are always gallant young Americans, in motion pictures, at least, one's chances of enjoying the picture are undoubtedly gone.

It is only by thinking of it as a series of more or less colorful incidents, held together by a thin thread of plot, that sometimes snapped under the strain, that the picture can be viewed calmly. We do not mean to be disrespectful when we say that the wild animals that bounded merrily through the scenes were the most satisfying actors in the play. An oil well also faithfully fills its major part in the plot, and although it does its part well and establishes for a time at least, that there actually is a plot, it is used only as an extra in later scenes and finally is left out altogether.

A little girl plays a Jackie Coogan part, wearing clothes that are a faithful imitation of those he wore in "The Kid." It was inevitable that such imitations should follow his success.

"The Woman Who Walked Alone" is even more improbable than any of the other stories. Coincidence is used to an amazing extent. The hero in the play goes to South Africa to "start again." Some few reels afterward, the heroine also chooses, of all other places in the world, the same location for the same purpose. Undoubtedly the bromides are right when they say that "the world is a small place after all," for there the two—of course, you have guessed it—meet, and are very properly surprised by the strange coincidence. So would the audience have been, had they not become flustered to such unrealities long since.

The Swedish Biograph has devoted its effort to a story of regeneration. The picture is remarkable for its fine acting, the careful use of double exposures, and the Continental flavor that pervades it, rather than for excellence of plot. The theme is morbid and unconvincing.

William Fox, who is making "If Winter Comes," has given the part of Mark Fabre to Percy Marmont, an English actor of ability. Mr. Marmont has been in the United States only a few years. He has appeared on the legitimate stage in support of Ethel Barrymore, and other American stars. The picture is being taken in England, where members of the Fox staff are now conferring with A. S. M. Hutchinson, the author of the book.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GOVERNMENT SAYS  
THAT BUSINESS  
GAINS STEADILYBright Crop Prospect Is Biggest  
Factor in the Im-  
provement

**SPECIAL FROM Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, June 9.—The business improvement is gathering increased momentum all over the United States, according to reports received by government departments here. The Department of Commerce reports an increased activity in nearly all lines; the Department of Agriculture forecasts larger crops this year than last year and the financial situation is declared by Treasury officials to be comparatively easy, with ample reserve credit for business expansion.

**Big Wheat Crop**  
It is upon the bright crop prospects that greatest emphasis is being placed, for with the prosperity of the farmers good business generally is assured. The Department of Agriculture reports that winter wheat showed improvement to the extent of 22,000,000 bushels since May 1, with a forecast of 607,000,000 bushels, or the fourth largest crop ever grown.

The spring wheat crop, 1,000,000 acres less than last year, but production is forecast at 247,000,000 bushels, or 39,000,000 bushels more than the 1921 crop. Forecasts of production of other major crops were: oats 1,305,000,000 bushels, barley 191,000,000, rye 81,000,000, hay 106,000,000, apples 180,000,000, and peaches 64,000,000 bushels.

Attention is called by Treasury officials to a distinct easing in money—always an incentive to better business. The \$250,000,000 flotation of one-year Treasury certificates was offered on a 3% basis, which is 1/2 per cent lower than that carried by the last corresponding issue.

**Auto and Steel Gains**  
An official at the Department of Commerce was asked which lines of industry are showing the greatest improvement and he said they were the building, steel and motor industries. The only deterring factor in the glowing situation is the coal miners' strike. The threat of railroad workers to strike is not taken seriously here.

One high Administration official said he did not believe there would be a strike, asserting that the workers on the railroads were higher than in other lines and the workers would not be likely to strike under these conditions.

Reports from motor car factories show a shipment of 252,000 passenger cars and trucks in May, an increase of 58 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago and 13 per cent greater than in April.

Another barometer of the trend is the report of the American Iron and Steel Institute, showing that the May output of steel ingots for the entire country was at the rate of 37,180,000 tons, or 70.8 per cent of capacity, compared with a rate of 34,746,000 tons, or 66.2 per cent of capacity in the previous month.

**FINANCIAL NOTES**  
The krona at Vienna is 71.00 to the \$1, compared with 1600 a year ago and 24 months ago.

A group of southern capitalists and mill men are proposing to build and operate a chain of mills with 1,000,000 spindles. The Seaboard Air Line Railway Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of \$5,890,400 additional common stock.

France will float another internal loan of between 4,000,000,000 and 5,000,000,000 francs soon, for continuation of the work of reconstruction of devastated regions.

Representatives of the grain exchanges will appear before the House Committee on Agriculture to raise objections to the new grain futures act about to be reported.

B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., is offering for sale at public auction on June 27 and 28 two of its smaller mills, located at Hyde Park and Manchaug, Mass., with a capacity of 70,000 spindles.

J. P. Morgan & Co. pays \$15,000 for a leasehold of Spring Lake Camps in Somerset County, Me., where its 250 employees will have three weeks' vacation at the firm's expense.

Denying that the merger of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Lackawanna Steel Company will operate to restrain trade, the two companies said the Federal Trade Commission to dismiss complaint issued against the consolidation by the commission on June 3.

Actual work on the new union railroad station in Chicago, costing \$60,000,000 and backed by the Pennsylvania, Burlington, St. Paul, and Chicago & Alton railroads, has begun. The new terminal will cover six blocks and the main waiting room will have floor space of 25,000 feet.

The United States Treasury Department report shows that on June 1 there was \$5,346,832,497 in circulation in the United States, or \$48.78 per capita. This is a slight decrease from May 1, when the per capita circulation was \$48.89. On June 1, 1921, it was \$56.09.

The New Jersey board of taxes and assessments dismissed appeals of the railroad systems from assessments of 1922. The aggregate valuation of these properties for taxes for 1922 was \$415,125,518. The tax involved is \$14,740,823, of which \$5,684,789 will go to municipalities and \$9,055,839 to the State. The railroads asserted this valuation was in excess of true value.

**COMMODITY PRICES**  
NEW YORK, June 9 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:

Wheat, No 3 spring 1.67 1/2, 1.67 1/2, 1.67 1/2  
Wheat, No 2 red 1.31 1/2, 1.50 1/2, 1.72  
Corn, No 2 yellow 78 1/2, 80 1/2, 82 1/2  
Oats, No 2 white 48 1/2, 49 1/2, 49 1/2  
Flour, middling 1.25 1/2, 1.25 1/2, 1.25 1/2  
Lard, prime 22.00, 22.00, 22.00  
Pork, mess 26.50, 26.50, 26.50  
Beef, family 15.50, 15.50, 15.50  
Sugar, gran 12.25, 12.25, 12.25  
Rice, No 2 Phil 26.25, 26.25, 26.25  
Silver 72 1/2, 69 1/2, 58 1/2  
Lead 57 1/2, 52 1/2, 47 1/2  
Tin 32.125, 32.125, 29.00  
Copper 13.00, 13.00, 13.12  
Rubber, rib am shts 14 1/2, 14 1/2, 13  
Cotton, mid uplnds 21.00, 20.00, 17.50  
Steel billets, Pitts 33.00, 32.00, 37.00  
Print cloths 1.06 1/2, 1.06 1/2, 1.04 1/2  
Zinc 5.75, 5.30, 4.85

SWEDEN STORES  
SURPLUS IRON OREReports Show Quantity Worked  
Has Increased in Year

**STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence).**—The large Grängesberg-Oxelund Trafik Aktiebolag, which controls Sweden's export of iron ore, in its report for 1921, shows 3,166,000 tons of iron ore worked at Kiruna (Lapland), compared with 2,425,000 tons in 1920. There were sold and invoiced 3,059,000 tons, compared with 1,099,000 tons for 1920, stocks consequently increasing from 818,000 tons to 925,000 tons. The breaking up of ore at the neighboring Mossavaara was begun in 1921 and the production amounted to 191,000 tons. At Gällivara, Lapland, 1,378,000 tons of ore were worked, compared with 941,000 tons in 1920. The quantity sold and invoiced only amounted to 180,000 tons against 879,000 tons for 1920, and stocks increased from 432,000 tons to 1,630,000 tons. Most of the unsold ore is stored at the shipping ports.

At Grängesberg the production of ore during 1921 amounted to 479,000 tons compared with 536,000 tons in 1920, and the export here decreased from 485,000 tons to 284,000 tons. The production of ore at Strassa receded from 279,000 tons to 120,000 tons.

The company, which recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, began with a share capital of 15,100,000 kroner, which has since been increased to 119,000,000 kroner, with reserves amounting to 45,000,000 kroner. The company owns three railway companies with an aggregate of 215 miles, and its fleet of steamers and motor vessels will soon have an aggregate tonnage of 200,000.

The business arrangements with Germany have been modified. Three German firms have hitherto had the selling, and also the shipment, forwarding, and sampling of the ore sold to Germany. According to the new arrangement the same three firms continue the sale, but all the other work has been transferred to a new company in Berlin.

## MONEY MARKET

**Current quotations follow:**  
Call Loans—Boston New York  
Renewal rate 1/4% 1/4% 3/4%  
Overnight 1/4% 1/4% 3/4%  
Year money 4 1/2% 5 1/2% 6 1/2%  
Customers' com'l 1/2% 5 1/2% 6 1/2%  
Indiv. cus. col. 1/2% 5 1/2% 6 1/2%  
Bar silver in New York 71 1/2c  
Bar silver in London 35 1/4d  
Mexican dollars 55 1/2c  
Bar gold in London 91 3/4d  
Under 10 days 91 3/4d  
Domestic bar silver 99 1/2c

**Leading Central Bank Rates**  
The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:  
Boston 4 1/2% Bengal 5%  
New York 4 1/2% Berlin 5%  
Philadelphia 4 1/2% Bombay 7%  
Cleveland 4 1/2% Brussels 6%  
Richmond 4 1/2% Christiania 5 1/2%  
Atlanta 4 1/2% Copenhagen 6%  
Chicago 4 1/2% Madrid 6%  
St. Louis 4 1/2% Paris 5%  
Kansas City 5% Rome 5 1/2%  
Minneapolis 4 1/2% Stockholm 5 1/2%  
Dallas 5% Switzerland 3 1/2%  
San Francisco 4 1/2%  
Amsterdam 4 1/2%

**Clearing House Figures**  
Boston New York  
Exchanges \$51,000,000 \$700,000,000  
Yale today 40,873,570  
Balances 16,000,000 53,000,000  
Bal. year ago today 11,127,228  
F. R. bank credit 15,451,079 43,200,000

**Acceptance Market**  
Spot, Boston 4 1/2%  
60/90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
30/60 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Under 10 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Less Known Banks—  
60/90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
30/60 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Under 10 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Eligible Private Banks—  
60/90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
30/60 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Under 10 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%

**Foreign Exchange Rates**  
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

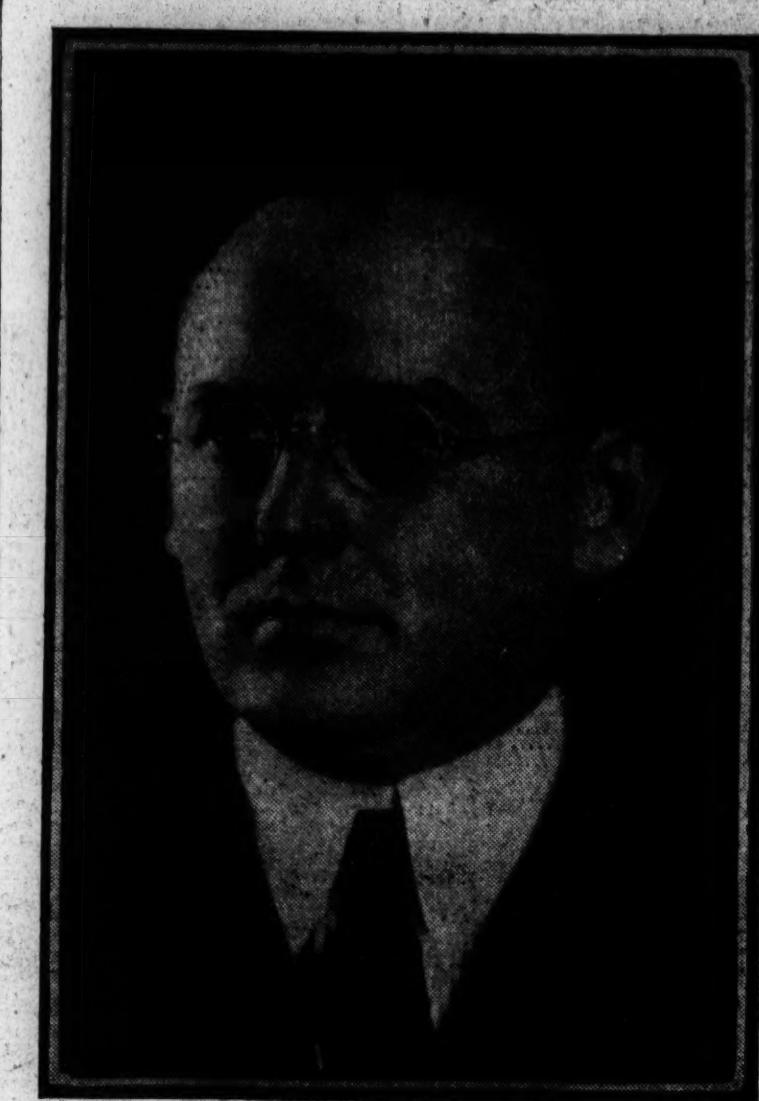
	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	24.48 1/2	24.48 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
Demand	34.48 1/2	34.48 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
Cable	34.48 1/2	34.48 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
France	9.09	9.10	19.3
Gulden	38.95	39.03	4.02
Marks	0.009378	0.00938750	22.8
Swiss franc	19.12	19.18	19.3
Belgian franc	15.80	15.85	19.3
Kronen (Aust.)	0.0065	0.00675	20.26
Sweden	25.95	26.08	26.8
Denmark	21.97	22.10	26.8
Norway	17.58	17.62	26.8
Greece	4.22	4.22	19.3
Argentina	1.2080	1.2080	96.48
Poland	0.02620	0.0260	23.80
Hungary	12	11.8750	20.30
Jugo-Slavia	3.625	3.625	20.30
Finland	2.1650	2.15	19.30
Tschecho-Slov	1.94	1.94	20.26
Rumania	6.825	6.8	19.30
Portugal	8.00	8.00	11.08
Turkey	6.00	6.00	14.40
Shanghai	80.25	79.50	108.32
Hong Kong	58.50	58.50	78.00
Bombay	28.50	28.50	48.86
Yokohama	47.75	47.75	49.84
Brazil	13.58	13.50	103.42
Uruguay	8.225	8.225	103.42
Chile	12.3750	12.3750	36.50
Calcutta	29.00	29.00	

\*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS

**COLORADO SOUTHERN**  
Fourth week May 1922 Decrease  
Month of May 1921 \$575,455 \$3,862  
Month of May 1922 1,820,171 26,214  
From Jan 1 9,326,995 1,594,650

**SHARON STEEL HOPE COMPANY**  
SHARON, Pa., June 9.—No action was taken by stockholders of the Sharon Steel Hope Company, at a special meeting, on the proposed increase in stock to \$20,000,000 from \$15,000,000. The matter will be brought up again June 21.



Photograph by Phillips Studio

Charles B. Fairchild Jr.

The new president of the Pennsylvania Street Railway Association, Charles B. Fairchild Jr., was recently interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The correspondent found him deep in a pile of congratulatory messages resulting from his election at the convention of the association.

"The outcome of the convention was an entire surprise to me," said Mr. Fairchild. "It means more work; but after all, it is all on the day's run, and a bit more or less will not be noticed."

Mr. Fairchild was born and brought up in New York City, attended the public schools, and spent three years at the College of the City of New York. He left school to become the assistant editor of what was then the Street Railway Journal. In 1899 he was made associate editor of the Electric Railway Review of Chicago, but returned to the Electric Railway Journal in 1904. Five years later Mr. Fairchild moved to Chicago and went with Thomas E. Mitten as statistician of the Chicago City Railway Company. In 1911 he went to Philadelphia on Mr. Mitten's staff as executive assistant, and later was made chief statistician of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

The work on the three papers had given Mr. Fairchild unusual opportunities for studying the conditions and problems of street railway operation. He was obliged to visit and write up at first hand most of the street railways east of the Rocky Mountains, and six months in London and on the Continent served as a complete post-graduate course.

BRITISH TRADE  
SHOWS SOMEWHAT  
IRREGULAR TRENDPrices Are Declining and Steel  
Trade Is Quiet—Coal Business Is Broadening

**LONDON (By Mail).—**Wholesale values of meats and cereals are somewhat lower, chiefly as a result of the hot weather. Raw cotton prices, which have been soaring for the last few weeks, showed a slight fall. Lower values stimulated the market, and active buying continues. Jute is strong and active with improved values, while linseed oil shows a decline of 2 1/2 pence.

Although the coal trade generally shows a quieter tendency, numerous inquiries are circulating from Germany and the United States, but so far definite business has been small. Quotations for Welsh steam coal are occasionally reduced 3d. to 6d. a ton for prompt shipment.

**Steel Trade Flat**  
Stagnation still characterizes the home iron and steel market, and export trade shows a slight lull. In the Cleveland district a little business is being done with Germany in hematite, but there is no demand for foundry iron. More blast furnaces are being damped down owing to scarcity of orders.

Prices are unchanged, in spite of reduced railway rates. Manufactured iron and steel show no improvement. Home trade is flat, and prices are being cut for foreign business. If orders are not more plentiful soon, many rolling mills will have to suspend operations.

There are no indications yet of a marked improvement as a result of the resumption of work by shipyard workers. On the Tyne, however, although there are nearly a dozen empty graving docks, more activity is shown in the ship repairing and overhauling industry. Work on the Clyde, in the liner building yards, is still suspended on a number of large vessels, and it is thought that nothing will be done now until after the July holidays. The final installment of the reduction in shipyard wages is in effect, and it remains to be seen whether new costs will permit quotations to be so lowered as to attract orders.

**Coal Business Broadening**  
The freight markets are gradually beginning to show evidences of new business developing. Coal chartering is broadening, shipments to Russia are being resumed, and fixtures are almost daily reported to Hamburg and Stettin, while Rotterdam is taking large shipments of coal. The influence of the American strike is being felt in increased shipments to Italy, the Argentine and Brazil.

The cotton market is firm, and prices show upward tendencies. Business with India is quiet, as Indian buyers are reluctant to face any advance in price, while they have no pressing need for further supplies.

SOVIET RUSSIA  
FORMING PRIVATE  
BANKING SYSTEMMore Credit Needed—State  
Bank Not Able to Care for  
Industry

**MOSCOW, Russia, By Mail (Special).**—The Soviet Government has altered its financial policy. This is obvious not only because of its new taxes policy but in its effort to provide a revival of the banking business. As already known, the Soviet Republic founded the Russian State Bank in December of last year. In Soviet opinion, the State Bank should be the only one to exist in Russia.

The Russian State Bank is not an issue bank; it is merely a credit bank and especially aims at supporting home industry with cash. Gradually it became manifest that, in spite of the 2,000,000,000 roubles which the State Bank disposed of, the capital was not sufficient to meet the applications for credit by industry. Therefore from time to time voices were heard, requesting the foundation of other banking institutions besides the State Bank. The Soviet Government preferred to stick to its opinion and showed until late a disinclination to consider the question of the foundation of private banks. Necessity, however, compelled the Moscow potentates to open larger credit. Consequently, the government allowed the Consumption-Syndicate, to create banking offices in several districts.

**Branch Offices Opened**  
Similar offices were opened at the beginning of the year in Moscow, Kiev, Rostov, Vronsk, Odessa, and other towns, and they have made very important financial operations. Actually the plan has already been made to create a Central Syndicate Bank. The former Russian Bank of the Syndicates will be metamorphosed into the Central Bank. The State Bank will lend to this Popular Bank 1,300,000 gold roubles. This Central Bank, though not founded yet, may be expected any day.

The Soviet Government was even forced to go a step further. In one of its latest sessions of the Supreme Economic Council, the question was brought forward of the reorganization of private credit in connection with the ever increasing needs of industry. The Supreme Economic Council was compelled to admit that the State Bank was unable to completely satisfy the applications for credit. Hence, a resolution was voted in principle, which aims at an alleviation of the State Bank. The small industry, however, will not be supported by private banks in the usual sense of the word, but by Reciprocal Credit Institutes.

In former days similar credit institutions were common in Russia. Certain industrial and financial men, in consequence of the resolution of the Supreme Economic Council, have been allowed to create a Reciprocal Credit Company. The amount of starting capital will be 50,000,000 gold roubles. The Credit Company will do all the usual banking business. First of all it will give credit to the small private industry.

**Moscow Wants New Bank**  
As a consequence of the insufficiency of the State Bank, the idea was lately put forward of creating a special bank of industry. The greater part indeed of the Petrograd industry is actually required to care for itself, because the State Bank refuses to provide the factories with foodstuffs and raw material. These factories are now planning the creation of a bank especially for the needs of the Petrograd industrial and financial men. The bank is to amount to about 30,000,000 gold roubles. Meanwhile nothing is known as to the attitude of the Government toward the creation of such an institution.

In Moscow, too, the foundation of a new bank has been considered. This bank also is to furnish credit to industry. In the first place it shall warrant the credits for the grand project of the electrification of Russia, which, during the last few years, has been nursed by the Soviet Government. This bank should not be a state bank, but should act on the lines of a limited company, the State as well as foreign and home capital partaking of the business. According to Moscow reports, the shares would be issued in series of 1,000,000 rouble notes, the nominal value of the shares being 10 gold roubles. The State takes 51 per cent of these shares.

The above statements clearly show, that although the Soviet Government obstinately sticks to the monopolization of the bank system, Russia is gradually developing her banking business into the usual private bank system, which finally will shatter the monopolizing action of the state bank.

**WHEAT DECLINES  
ON CROP NEWS**  
CHICAGO, June 9.—Wheat turned downward in price today during the first part of the Board of Trade session, with attention chiefly given to the government crop report showing a probable yield of about 60,000,000 bushels more than was harvested last year. The opening, which ranged from 1/4 cent to 1 1/2 cent lower, with July 13 to 13 1/2 and September 13 1/2, was followed by a material further drop and then by something of a rally.

Bull leaders took the position that corn supplies were no longer a burden, and that every bearish factor had been exploited to the fullest extent. After opening unchanged to 1/4 cent higher, July 60 to 61c, the market scored good gains all around.

Oats were depressed by the government report pointing to a larger crop than had been generally expected. The market opened 1/4 to 3/4 lower, July 36 1/2c, and then sagged further before beginning to recover. Provisions were steadied by the upturn in the market.

**NEW YORK RESERVE BANK**  
The usual weekly statement of resources and liabilities of the New York Federal Reserve Bank compares:  
RESOURCES  
June 7 May 31  
Gold reserves \$1,171,998,502 \$1,150,504,000  
Legal tend. etc. 24,296,750 22,028,000  
Total reserves 1,196,295,252 1,172,532,000  
Bills on hand 23,274,497 24,363,000  
By war obj. 16,028,220 18,893,000  
Bills not in open market 37,910,455 44,947,000  
Ttl bills on hand 59,292,712 87,203,000  
Ttl earning assets 269,041,423 279,992,000  
Ttl resources \$1,584,011,548 \$1,563,842,000

**LIABILITIES**  
June 7 May 31  
Govt deposits \$15,801,430 \$14,942,000  
Mem banks—res acct 743,188,458 720,342,000  
Other deposits 11,337,027 11,618,000  
Total deposits 778,126,915 746,902,000  
F R nts in circ 626,185,513 625,246,000  
Ttl liabilities \$1,584,011,548 \$1,563,842,000  
Ratio total res. 88.9% 85.5%  
Contingent liab. \$13,816,314 \$13,527,000

LONDON MARKET  
DESULTORY; PRICES  
LITTLE CHANGED

**LONDON, June 9.**—Trading in securities on the stock exchange here was uninteresting today and changes in prices were unimportant.

The usual week-end attendance prevailed. French loans were weak as a result of discouraging advices from Paris with regard to the plans for a reparation loan for Germany.

Glit-edged investment issues also were easier, but alterations in prices were slight.

Light repurchasing was noted in the oil group. Shell Transportation was 5 1/2, and Mexican Eagle 3 1/2. Home rails were cheerful. But they moved irregularly. Dollar descriptions were quiet, following the falling off in business on the New York exchange. Some Argentine rails were easier.

Industrials had mixed sentiment. Hudson Bay was 6 11-16.

Kaffirs were inactive but hard. Rubbers showed a tendency to recede in sympathy with the crude article.

Consols for money were 55 1/2. Grand Trunk 1 1/2. De Beers June, Rand Mines 2 1/2. Money 1 1/2 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills 2 1/2-5 1/2 per cent, three months' bill 2 1/2-7 1/2 per cent.

RAILROADS' APRIL  
NET NEARLY 4 PER  
CENT ON VALUE

The Association of Railway Executives, says the railroads of the United States, as judged by April returns to the Commerce Commission, had a net operating income of \$50,256,800, which, on an annual basis, would represent a return of 3.98 per cent on the valuation. April, 1921, net was \$28,880,000, or at an annual rate of 2.33 per cent, while in March, 1922, it was \$33,511,400, or 5.83 per cent.

April net was \$26,487,400 short of the amount necessary to realize a 6 per cent return and \$23,289,400 short of a 5 per cent return, the basis fixed by the Commerce Commission as a "fair return." These tabulations are based on reports of 2001 Class 1 railroads, with 235,167 miles.

Fifty-two roads, 28 in the eastern district, two in the southern and 29 in the western, had operating deficits in April, compared with 36 roads that reported operating deficits in March.

April operating revenues of \$416,853,000 were 3.8 per cent lower than last year, while operating expenses, at \$336,178,400, were 10 1/2 per cent lower.

The April net of the eastern roads, \$26,607,700, was at an annual rate of 4.42 per cent on the property valuation. Southern roads, with net of \$9,712,300, was at the annual rate of 5.63 per cent. Western roads, which earned at the annual rate of 2.76 per cent, had a net of \$1,936,700.

For the first four months of this year the net of all roads was \$211,278,394, compared with \$57,409,900 in 1921, or at the annual rate of 4.36 per cent, compared with 1.18 per cent for the same period of 1921. Operating revenues decreased 4.6 per cent and expenses 15.2 per cent from the first four months of last year. During these first months of 1922 railroads have fallen short \$79,696,900 of earning a 6 per cent return.

## DIVIDENDS

Burlington road, semiannual of 5 per cent, payable June 26 to stock of record June 19.

Boston Wharf Company, regular semiannual of 3 1/2, payable June 30 to stock of record June 12.

King Philip Cotton Mills Corporation, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 20. This was the former usual rate.

Gould Manufacturing, usual quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common and of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 29.

Colorado Southern Railway, regular semiannual of 2 per cent on first preferred, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Hendee Manufacturing Company regular quarterly of \$1.75 a share on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Cosden & Co. regular quarterly of 6 1/2 cents a share on common, of no par value, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 3.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, regular quarterly of \$1.50 on preferred, payable July 15, stock of record June 30.

Consumers Power Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on 6 per cent preferred and of 1 1/4 per cent on 2 per cent preferred, payable July 1; stock of record June 15.

Mohawk Lumber Company declared \$1 a share, payable July 15 to holders of record June 19. A dividend of same amount was paid Feb. 21 last.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company, regular quarterly of 25 cents a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 19.

Mack Trucks, Inc., regular quarterly



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## Chicago Letter-Men Vote

## Against Professionalism

W. P. Steffan and Coach A. A. Stagg Make Effective Appeals to Have Maroon Athletes Remain Amateurs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 9.—The Order of the "C," composed of University of Chicago men winning their athletic emblem from the first football team 20 years ago down to date, went on record last night against any Chicago athlete playing professionally after leaving college. A resolution to this effect, presented by Walter P. Steffan, All-American quarterback, after Coach A. A. Stagg had made a stirring appeal for Chicago men to stay out of professional athletics, was adopted with but a single dissenting voice.

Sentiment at the University of Chicago, largely directed by Director Stagg, has always run strongly against Maroons going into professional sports and last night's action, taken by one of the largest gatherings of "C" winners ever assembled at the university, simply crystallized this feeling. The occasion was the annual meeting of "C" men.

Coach Stagg earnestly urged Chicago men to keep their playing professional football, but in his most vigorous terms asked them not to play professional baseball or basketball. College athletics, he told them, were designed primarily to make men and in this great aim it was vital to keep college sports on North Dakota amateur basis. Any playing for money had its influence in swerving college sports from this purpose. In their contests in college, Coach Stagg reminded his old time and present athletes, they gave all that they had to win and he urged them to preserve this same devotion to give all they had to win it, not to carry on the way to pick up a few useless dollars in professional sports where they would be worse than wasting their time.

The past year brought the most serious upheaval in his experience, the revelations of professional football playing after the Taylorville-Carlinville game last fall. But he pointed out that its results had been very beneficial in opening the eyes of many, including a number of athletic directors, to the dangers of indulgence in any kind of professional sport by the college amateur.

The public had sided with the college men playing professional baseball, he noted, sentiment in good part being created by the professional interests and still there remained much educational work to be done with the public and in the colleges to show up the dangers of this practice to intercollegiate sports. The reaction, however, had been great the past year, and Coach Stagg said he felt easier about it than for years.

Touching on the popular argument that the man with skill, the musician or the baseball player, who needed the money to put himself through college should properly employ his skill for that purpose, Coach Stagg granted that was the case. But he

brought out with emphasis that the baseball player who did so had no right to keep his professional playing secret and pass himself off in college as an amateur.

The resolution putting the organized "C" men on record against any of their number playing professionally came spontaneously from Steffan at the close of a short address warmly endorsing what Coach Stagg had said. Steffan, a Chicago alderman, was elected to the Superior Court earlier this week, and so was heard with the more interest. He drew from his experience at football coach for the past nine years at Carnegie Institute of Technology, and drove home the point his old coach at the University of Chicago had made.

Modern professional athletics require keen, alert men, and if a young man has the ability to make a professional athlete, he should choose some other calling for he will make better if he eventually, according to Maj. Fred W. Moore, graduate treasurer of athletics at Harvard University, who commented this morning on the action taken by the University of Chicago "C" men last night.

Major Moore stated that there might be a few cases, such as that of Coach A. A. Stagg, director of athletics at Chicago University, where one could develop into a highly valuable all-around man, but that in almost every case a man is better off at the age of 35 when he has chosen a business field than when he has chosen one in professional athletics. He added that he did not believe the situation of college men turning professionals was as dangerous in the east as in the west, where professional football flourishes. The proximity of the great college games in the east, he said, detracts from the professional sport and makes it non-paying, and the temptation of college gridiron men to enter it is almost erased.

"I think a young man will do better eventually, by starting in as an office boy at \$10 a week than he will by going into professional athletics," said Major Moore. "He will do better in the latter field for a few years, of course, but by the age of 35 will have done better in the field of business. We don't believe the professional athlete. We employ them, in fact; we believe that the occupation in many cases is honorable and upright; yet we do not advise a young man to go into it. There is not one baseball player in 500, on a general average, at Harvard, who would make good in the big leagues for a long period, and the men simply don't take it up."

"Moreover," continued Major Moore, "I don't believe there is much sentiment for our Harvard young men to go into athletics professionally and permanently. I have at least a dozen coaches, who would make good, and the money to put himself through college should properly employ his skill for that purpose, Coach Stagg granted that was the case. But he

pared to direct labor forces as to how they may back up their demands through the ballot. On May 1 a circular letter was sent to heads of local unions throughout the country outlining a plan of organization, and urging that information concerning the records of candidates be disseminated, with the purpose of getting into shape the Labor vote to defeat "the forces of reaction and privilege."

Mr. Gompers is a good fighter, and has served notice that between now and the time of the fall elections he will do all he can to help elect those who stand for the planks in the organized Labor platform.

Only General Pershing stood with President and Mrs. Harding to receive the guests at the first garden party of the season at the White House which was given especially for the war veterans. At no great distance, the members of the Cabinet and their wives and the Vice-President and Mrs. Coolidge assembled, but soon scattered over the award seeking out young men, sitting under the trees in blissful contentment, to whom young women were constantly bearing trays of refreshments.

Whereas Secretary and Mrs. Hughes and their daughter, Miss Catharine, went they were trailed by motion picture photographers. This was due less to the official dignity of the Secretary of State than to the desire to snap Miss Catharine, who is to be married Saturday.

The rule of precedence at dinner parties, over which Washington official and diplomatic society often spends much serious thought, is also something of a problem as far away as Hawaii. At a recent function there, the question became so involved on one occasion that the President of the United States had to be appealed to for final decision. The question put up to President Harding was "Shall a Major-General or a Rear Admiral come first in the receiving line and sit at the head of the table?" The question is not one of seniority, but of whether the Army or the Navy in a place like Hawaii shall hold first place at social functions. The persons directly involved are Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Smith, overall commanding general of the Hawaiian Department, and Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, commander of the naval station there. They are equal in rank, but one of them must be put in second place at a dinner table. Which shall it be? John W. Weeks, Secretary of War and Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy, cannot agree, and the Judge Advocate-General of the Army and Navy respectively are uncertain. So it is up to the President to notify the social leaders of Hawaii whether the Army or the Navy is the chief authority in the island, in order that hereafter their dinner cards may be placed "according to Hoyle."

**Original Bill Not Drastic**  
The original White bill merely conferred additional powers upon the Secretary of Commerce to regulate Alaskan fishing at his own discretion, and extended his jurisdiction from the 500 yard limit placed by the act of 1906 to all waters of the Alaskan territory over which the United States has jurisdiction. This bill the packers approved. But Mr. Sutherland and representatives of the native Alaskans felt that the giving of broader powers to the Secretary of Commerce was not enough, unless specific prohibitions were included in the bill. Accordingly, certain forms of trap fishing which have proven destructive, and which, it is claimed, have completely destroyed the salmon in some smaller streams, were prohibited in the bill, upon which the final report was made. The opposition to these measures was voiced by a minority report stating that "the prohibitions contained in the bill against the use of certain fishing apparatus in certain areas is designed to benefit certain classes of fishermen and to injure other classes who have made large investments of capital," namely, the canners, and it is over these provisions that the fight is being waged.

## BERMUDA HOTEL PLAN UNDER WAY

Successful Tourist Season Leads to Building Project

WASHINGTON, June 9.—American tourists to Bermuda have caused a boom in the small group of islands in the Atlantic, just two days out from New York. The construction of a modern 300-room hotel and expensive improvements in various parts of the coral islands are projects announced coincident with the closing of the 1921-22 tourist season there, according to a dispatch to the Department of Commerce from Consul Swalm at Hamilton.

A desirable tract of land, fronting 500 feet on a well-used highway in one of the most important centers of the island, has been bought by a syndicate and there shortly will be erected a modern hotel, if the money for construction can be raised at satisfactory rates. About 12 acres of land are under the control of the syndicate.

Improvements on the east end of the island already amount in terms of actual expenditures to \$982,000. Other developments, including the purchase of new hotel properties, have been concluded at a cost of \$135,000. The plans when completed will call for further expenditure of more than double the amounts already invested. During the tourist season just winding up, the number of visitors was 14,037, of whom all but 500 came from the United States. In a financial way the season is reported as one of the most satisfactory the resort has experienced.

## MITCHELL AND RAY REACH FINAL ROUND

GLENEAGLES, June 9 (By The Associated Press).—Edward Ray, open golf champion of Great Britain in 1912 and holder of the American open title in 1920, and Abe Mitchell, one of Britain's best on the links, will play each other for final honors in the 10th guineas golf tournament. In the semi-finals today Ray defeated A. Compton, 2 and 1, while Mitchell disposed of G. Gadd of Roehampton, 3 and 2.

## DECISION OF COURT ON DRY LAW URGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9 (Special).—The Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League petitioned Gov. Nathan D. Smith today to ask the Rhode Island Supreme Court to rule on the validity of the prohibition law for the best public interest. Under the law the Governor has the right which he exercised in regard to the recent educational bill veto, Nathan D. Smith, president of the league, says the court's determination is necessary to the public welfare.

## FIGHT IMPENDING IN CONGRESS TO SAVE FISHERIES OF ALASKA

White Bill's Advocates Say Cannermen's Rapacious Methods, Unless Curbed, Will Mean Extinction of Salmon

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Advocates of protective legislation for the salmon industry of Alaska have given notice that they are prepared to push action on the White bill, introduced in the House in February and reported favorably by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, March 10, in order that it may pass the House at this session and be ready for Senate action when Congress convenes again in December.

It is believed that the bill will be given a place on the House calendar, and both its author, Wallace H. White of Maine and Dan Sutherland representative from Alaska, who have worked hard to secure such protective legislation, are confident that it will pass.

That the measure has been held up for so long is due to the opposition of the canneries, of various committee members, and, it is charged, of the Bureau of Fisheries. For the past eight years legislation to safeguard Alaskan fisheries from exploitation has been asked of Congress, but every bill introduced has been pigeon-holed by the committee.

**Hearings Held Last Fall**  
Hearings on the original White bill, held last fall, and made it plain that the supply of salmon in Alaska is being depleted rapidly by the extensive trap fishing of the large canneries, and that both canners and native Alaskans had agreed that some restrictive legislation was necessary to conserve the supply.

The substitute bill, drawn up by Mr. White after the conclusion of the hearings in February, and which the committee has voted to report favorably to the House, contains certain provisions which conservationists hold are necessary to render it effective, and to which the packing interests and a minority of the committee were bitterly opposed. The packers, holding those provisions which prohibit trap fishing to be "class legislation" directed against them, will make a determined effort to have them stricken out when the matter comes up on the floor of the House.

**Original Bill Not Drastic**  
The original White bill merely conferred additional powers upon the Secretary of Commerce to regulate Alaskan fishing at his own discretion, and extended his jurisdiction from the 500 yard limit placed by the act of 1906 to all waters of the Alaskan territory over which the United States has jurisdiction. This bill the packers approved. But Mr. Sutherland and representatives of the native Alaskans felt that the giving of broader powers to the Secretary of Commerce was not enough, unless specific prohibitions were included in the bill. Accordingly, certain forms of trap fishing which have proven destructive, and which, it is claimed, have completely destroyed the salmon in some smaller streams, were prohibited in the bill, upon which the final report was made. The opposition to these measures was voiced by a minority report stating that "the prohibitions contained in the bill against the use of certain fishing apparatus in certain areas is designed to benefit certain classes of fishermen and to injure other classes who have made large investments of capital," namely, the canners, and it is over these provisions that the fight is being waged.

**Need for Restrictions Evident**  
According to Mr. Sutherland, the need for such provision is clear. The Secretary of Commerce would, it is believed, depend largely upon the advice of the Bureau of Fisheries in promulgating regulations for protection of the industry, and this bureau, it is charged, is under the influence of Chicago packers, the Pacific Packing Association, and other big canning interests. E. S. McCord of Seattle, Wash., attorney for the canners, who appeared before the committee during the hearings, prepared a bill which, with the approval of Herbert Hoover, who suggested certain modifications, he submitted to the committee. This bill, prepared for the canners, it was declared by them, went "farther than the original White bill in protecting the salmon fisheries of Alaska." It provided for a board to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, which should meet twice a year, in the presence of representatives of the Fisheries Bureau, to "hear recommendations from the packers and anyone else who wished to be heard." This bill the packers, naturally enough, were pledged to support.

**Pledged to Oppose Measure**  
They are just as naturally pledged to oppose in its present form the bill now on the calendar of the House, which if passed as it stands, would put a stop to the extensive operations which, it is claimed, are making it impossible for the native Alaskans with their seine fishing to make a living, and which are depleting the salmon to such a rate that it has been claimed they will be completely destroyed in five years. This substitute bill was opposed vigorously by Mr. Sutherland and others, who claimed that a more definite check would be placed upon the Bureau of Fisheries, and who finally succeeded in having a bill "with teeth in it" reported by the committee.

"The section of the White bill now before Congress, which provides for the removal of traps and weirs from Alaskan estuaries, and which is bitterly opposed by the Chicago and Pacific Coast packers, is intended to restrict the people in their usurpation of public rights," declares Mr. Sutherland, in discussing the bill. "This paragraph is essentially the same as Section 33 of Magna Charta. In the days of King John, there were doubtless privileged ones in England who had the same influence over him that the Chicago packers have today over the United States Bureau of Fisheries. I am trying to voice the demands of the resident fishing population of Alaska for the removal of

these destructive fishing appliances." "The situation," added Mr. Sutherland, "is very tense up in that territory. The fishermen of Alaska, both the natives and the whites, are protesting, and justly so, against the fishing grounds that they have been occupying for generations being taken away from them by individuals and powerful corporations who try, by use of machinery, to catch as many fish as possible, thus reducing dangerously the supply of the whole. Then the opposition charges them with being 'Bolsheviks' and radicals, because they are asking for protection."

The position of the Alaskan people also has been outlined by William L. Paul, who appeared before the committee representing the native fishermen of southeastern Alaska.

"The fact of depletion is already upon us," he stated. "The Bureau of Fisheries has failed notably to perform its duty at every stage of the fishing industry, and it is impossible to discuss the terrible condition now existing without condemning them severely for their failure to perform their duties."

**Trap Fishing Is Responsible**  
Unrestricted trap fishing, said Mr. Paul, is largely to blame for the situation, which is fraught with menace to thousands of native fishermen.

"The natives of Alaska," he said, "have had no special privileges; they pay as high taxes as any other citizen. They come before this committee asking no special favors, but for the mere chance and right of living by the sweat of their brows."

Evidences of depletion are found in the fisheries statistics of the last few years, which show that in 1916, 31,000,000 salmon were taken with 555 traps and seines, while in 1921 but 550 traps and seines were taken with the same amount of gear securing less than half the catch.

## ARCHITECTS URGED TO WIDEN OUTLOOK

Planning Must Embrace Whole Communities, Institute Committee Advises

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 9.—"There is a need for less piecemeal and more comprehensive planning of American cities," the Committee on Community Planning reported to the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, which closes here today. "Zoning plans, street plans and recreation plans are made and frequently carried into effect, but the result is a desultory mosaic lacking the saving grace of co-ordination," the architects' committee declared. "It is a method which over a space of time splits a waste."

"Leadership awaits the architect in the vast field of city planning only when he supplements his fundamental qualifications by a very thorough understanding of political and social science and the relation of the inanimate physical city to the human factor."

**Individual Idea Outgrown**  
"Communities, large and small, are growing dimly conscious of the chaos into which individual interests have plunged them. They must and will insist on the collective planning and control of their future growth; such is the only law of their own self-preservation. The immediate future will demand a type of architectural leadership far exceeding the services now sold to individual clients."

As aid in community planning the committee then recommended: "1. Preparation in advance of all schemes for future development of communities and their surrounding areas by the designing of the framework or skeleton of main roads and existing districts according to comprehensive plans."

"2. The control of their own growth by communities so as to preserve all outlying land for agricultural or recreational uses until it is actually needed for urban purposes."

"3. The permanent control by cities of undeveloped land within their probable future boundaries so as to preserve all increases of value for those who will use the land."

**Open Spaces Essential**  
"4. The absolute change from the common method of city growth as one mass without sufficient intervening open or rural spaces."

"5. The fixing of areas for housing, industrial and other uses, for the purpose of improving the physical conditions under which people live, work and plan, with adequate safeguards against merely speculative profit and unproductive methods of operation."

"6. The placing of industrial districts in as close contact as possible with housing areas, in order to reduce the business and financial waste of transportation."

"7. The arrangement and grouping of individual units of habitation in such a way as to secure adequate light, air and privacy to their occupants and the ultimate abolition of all existing housing that does not meet these requirements."

**Public Markets to Open**  
MANCHESTER, N. H., June 9 (Special).—Two public markets, approved by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, will open Saturday in this city, one being located on each side of Merrimack River. Farmers from surrounding towns have been invited to use these markets as a distributing point for their produce. Eggs, selling at 32 cents a dozen, will be featured.

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100 rooms, with private bath	\$2.00	\$2.50
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## TARIFF INCIDENT NOW "IS CLOSED"

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The incident created by the public discussion of tariff questions by Vittorio Rolando Ricci, Ambassador for Italy, which brought criticism on the floor of the Senate, has been definitely closed so far as the American Government is concerned. Senator Ricci saw Charles Hughes, Secretary of State, late yesterday in relation to the matter, and it was learned authoritatively today that the conference ended the matter.

There is no doubt that the Ambassador now is fully advised as to the views of the American Government upon the delicate question of participation by the representatives of other governments in public debate in this country on questions of a domestic nature pending in Congress or elsewhere.

## FARM ECONOMICS BUREAU IS FORMED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Increased necessity for adequate information on agricultural market conditions throughout the world has led to a reorganization of the economic work of the Department of Agriculture, according to an announcement today. The work formerly done by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, farm management and marketing will be combined in the new Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which will have for its object the furnishing of information useful to farmers and others in adjusting production to meet changing market conditions. The economic problem of the farmer will be approached, it is said, from the standpoint of "practical results."

With the new arrangement, which will be completed July 1, it is planned to extend the activities of the department to meet the growing demand for information based on world-wide surveys and studies of all the economic factors influencing prices and crop movements. This need for more information on such subjects was stressed in the recent recommendation of the joint congressional committee on agricultural investigation as one of the important factors in the agricultural situation, as having a direct influence on the prosperity of agriculture in this country.

**HOBERT AT CENTURY MARK**  
GENEVA, N. Y., June 9.—Exercises commemorative of the founding 100 years ago of Hobart College began today with informal reunions. The centennial also marks the closing of a campaign for a \$1,000,000 endowment fund.

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For other Hotels see following pages

## Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 8. If there is a busier man in the country than Senator Porter J. McCumber he is not known to Washington. After a service as Senator from North Dakota of almost a quarter of a century he is up for re-election, or, rather, for the Republican nomination looking to re-election.

The situation is complicated and would seem to demand his personal attention, but his position as chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance and leader in the fight for a new tariff, for a bonus bill and for a change of the Senate rules so as to permit a more expeditious closure of debate, renders it impossible for him to leave Washington. He is giving many hours each day and night to the work on the Senate floor, with the result that only the small hours of the morning can be devoted to the North Dakota campaign.

There is quite enough in the situation, as this outlined, to occupy the full attention of one man, but it would not be so distressing if the way was clear to success at the polls. He and his friends are hopeful, but recent triumphs of Progressive candidates at Republican primaries are giving cause for apprehension. Mr. McCumber is a "stand-patter," and North Dakota is the center of the Non-Partisan League movement. Lynn Frazier, former Governor, is leading the field against him, but he is not making more trouble than Ormsby McHarg, who while opposed to the Non-Partisans, still is seeking to snatch Mr. McCumber's honors away from him.

Recent reports are more favorable to Mr. McCumber than those of earlier date, but his friends are anxious as to the effect of Mr. Brookhart's success in Iowa, generally a less radical State than North Dakota. They say that if the Senator could only get away his chances would be vastly improved, but his Democratic senatorial friends are seeing to it that he remains at his official post here. The primaries are less than three weeks away. No wonder that the Senator is finding something to do.

When Mr. Brookhart comes to the Senate from Iowa, as it is now conceded he has a most excellent chance to do, the women will have such a champion there as they never before have had. He is radical on the question of woman's status as on most other public questions. Recently, when asked whether he would approve the selection of a woman for place in the Cabinet he replied in the affirmative, saying: "All the other candidates put out a catch propaganda for the woman vote. Some advertise themselves in the social clubs, and one wants a woman in the Cabinet,

So far as I am concerned I think the Cabinet could be improved if masculinity were women." He announced himself in advance for the legal protection of child labor and wants every former soldier to receive a paid-up insurance policy for from \$2000 to \$5000.

Ordinarily Republican candidates in Iowa have nothing to fear from Democratic opponents, and it is not generally believed that the present year will prove an exception. However, there are such things as landslides in politics, and the Democrats are saying that Clyde L. Herring, their candidate against Colonel Brookhart, has "mighty winning ways." He made the race for Governor two years ago, and while he was far from succeeding, he received about 110,000 more votes than were cast in Iowa for Mr. Cox for President. He is a liberal Democrat as Mr. Brookhart is a liberal Republican. At any rate, say the Democrats, Mr. Brookhart will know he has had a contest.

It is a Lincoln year in Washington. The big thing in honor of the Great Emancipator is the dedication of the marble memorial in Potomac Park. Congress follows up this act by appropriating money to restore to its place the Lincoln statue which stood for many years in front of the local court house. The one distinguishing characteristic of that work as it formerly stood was its elevation. The statue rose 18 or 20 feet above the sidewalk. The result was that not one passer-by out of a dozen saw it. It is spoken of as a fine piece of art, but who knows? It is to be hoped that when again set up it will not be so far above the ordinary human level.

One more complicating factor in the congressional elections is the "National Nonpartisan Political Campaign," the call for which has gone out from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. Under the leadership of President Gompers, organized Labor, if it can be welded into anything resembling a politically cohesive unit, stands a fairly good chance of sending a few of its avowed enemies on Capitol Hill back into the oblivion of local politics.

The federation tried the experiment for the first time in 1920 and admitted failure. Very few of the candidates whose names had been sent out from headquarters are among the elect and deserving the support of Labor were elected. Mr. Gompers at that time carried on an intensive campaign against Vice-President Coolidge, based on his Labor record as Governor of Massachusetts. There are evidences, however, that labor leaders have learned a few things from the 1920 campaign, and that this year finds them better pre-

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CENTRAL

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TRAVEL

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View of the private beach owned and operated by the CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL.

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HYDE PARK BOULEVARD ON THE LAKE  
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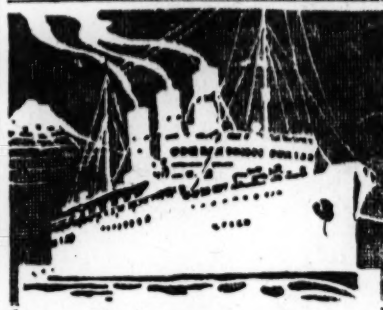
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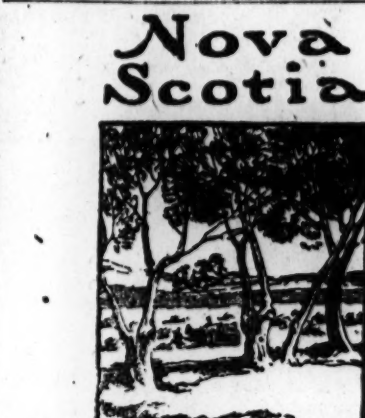
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Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.  
Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra.  
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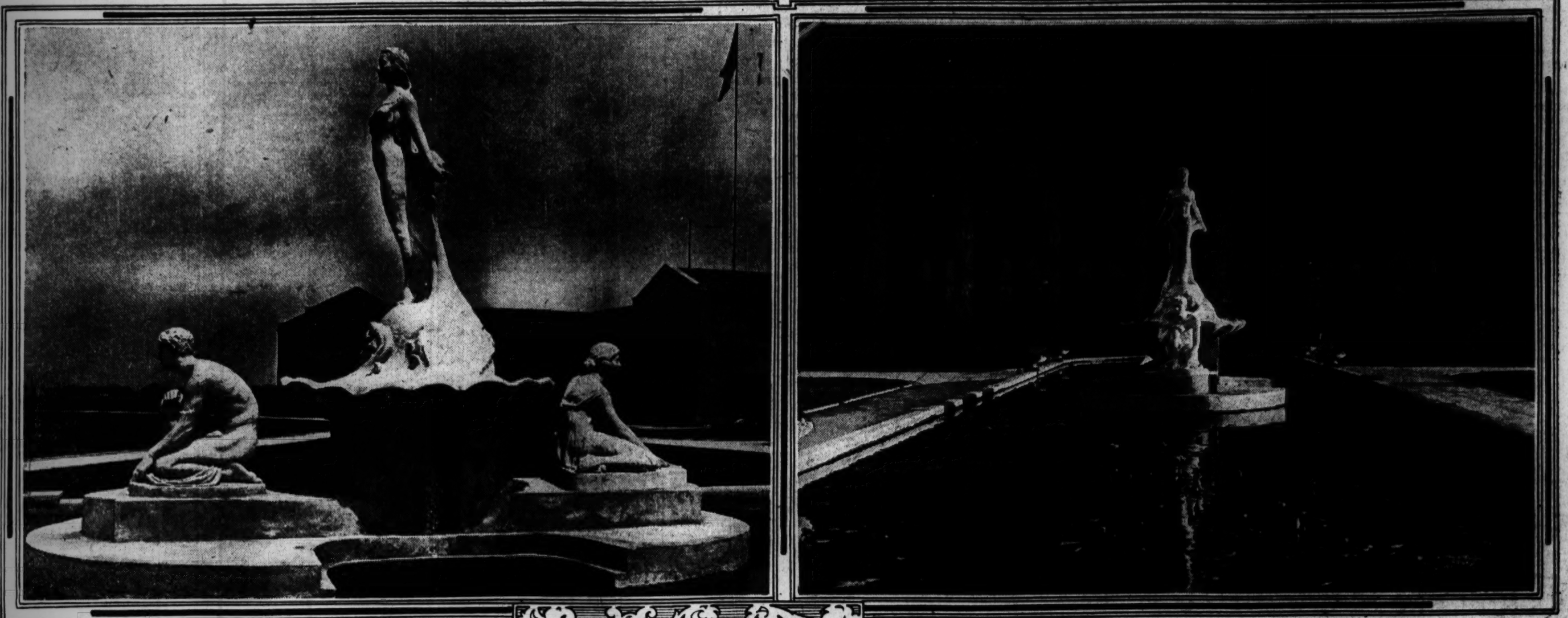
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## EDUCATIONAL

## A Polytechnic High School in California Which Is Helping to Make Another Venice



THE Union Polytechnic High School, Venice, Cal., will conjure up in the thoughts of the reader merely an institution of education dealing with subjects a trifle higher in the scale of learning than the common, or garden variety of school. The conjecture will be incorrect for, not only is this little city, set upon the far edge of the United States where the waters of the broad Pacific Ocean ebb and flow at her very feet, the namesake of that most romantic of Italian cities but her prototype in various ways. The Venice Union Polytechnic High School and its art instruction is an excellent sample of the likeness of Venice, Italy, and Venice, Cal.

In a recent contest this school captured first honors for having the best kept and most artistic high school campus in Southern California. And it is a thing of beauty. One eminent critic, S. Fred House of Los Angeles, recently said: "Venice is a city of romance. When I view it in the sunset glow from the heights to the east, it brings to my mind the materialization of the dream of an artist. The citizens draw their inspiration from the landscape, the sky and the sea; and it is not by mere chance that the Venice Union Polytechnic High School resembles less a public educational institution than an art museum."

**Art Taught as It Was in Athens**  
"It was so that art was taught in Athens; and I shall be sadly disappointed if some of the names now enrolled on the high school register do not find a place 20 years hence in the list of famous American painters, musicians, and sculptors."

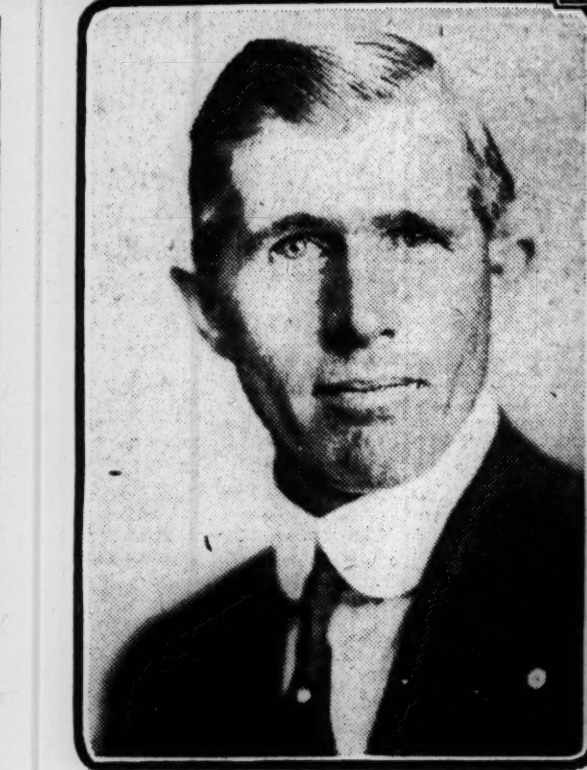
"At the Venice High School are pupils imbued with a love of the beautiful, studios where they can learn the technique of the fine arts, and an instructor who teaches alike by precept and example, for he is one of the first among California sculptors."

"Three things are necessary to make an artist: that rare germ called genius in the breast of the pupil, an environment of the beautiful in nature, and a master. In the studios of the Venice High School I found them all."

Harry Winebrenner is art instructor of the Venice High School and designer of the numerous pieces of statuary and urns that decorate the campus, which were instrumental in bringing the coveted contest award. They include one massive group that would be a credit to any art institute. Mr. Winebrenner is a graduate of the Chicago Art Institute, and secured a scholarship in the British Academy of Rome. Before becoming affiliated with the Venice institution he had done some praiseworthy work. A life-sized statue of Ruth Muskrat, a noted Cherokee Indian, has attracted national attention and commendation by the severest critics.

**The "Fountain to Education" Group**  
The group referred to above and pictured herewith is the center of a beautiful fountain. The central figure is posed with feet resting on a ball, supported by a wave rising from a mammoth seashell. This figure has been termed a "modern Psyche," and appears to be standing on tiptoe, with head thrown back, arms stretching backward and down until the fingertips appear to find support on the uppermost curl of the wave. The lightly draped bust and torso are thrust slightly forward and the impression is that Psyche is gazing through the purple mountains in the distance. Crouched at her feet is the figure of a robust youth—"The Manual Arts"—a typification of a combination of mental and physical efficiency. At the back of the figure sits a girl, turning the pages of a book—"Knowledge"—a study in concentration. The whole is a most satisfying sight, a monument to the master, to his pupils and to the forethought of the citizens of Venice—an infant among cities, being but 15 years old and with a population of scarce 15,000—in securing such a talented instructor and being willing to support such an institution.

The work on this group and on the



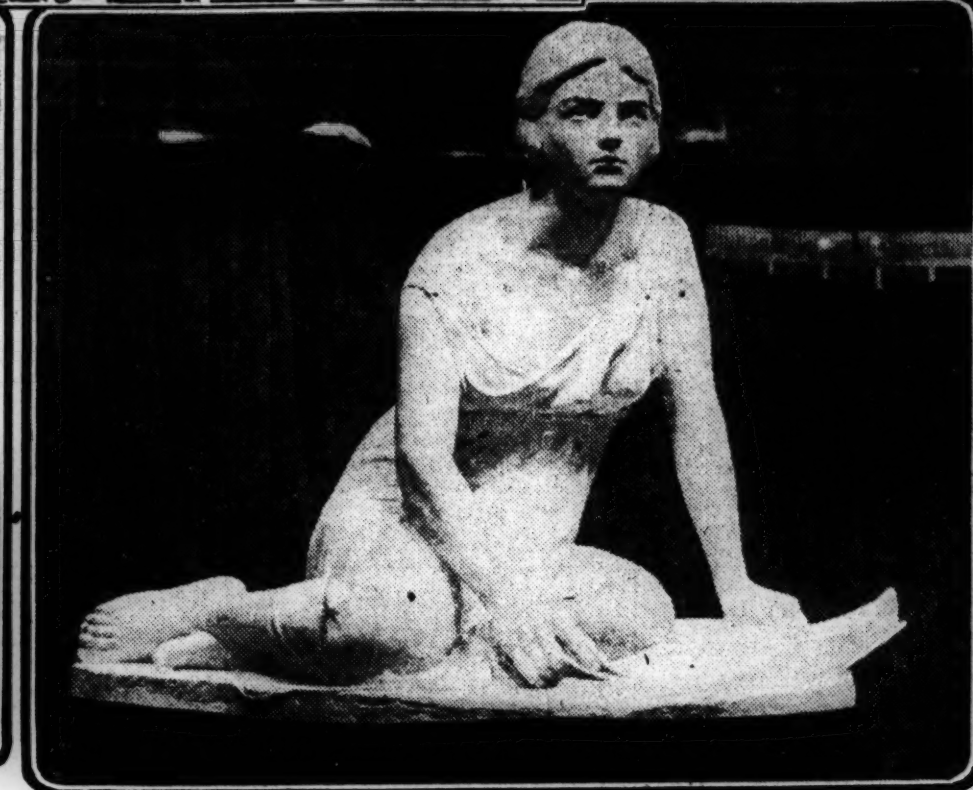
Upper Left—"Fountain to Education"; Harry Winebrenner, Sculptor. Assisted by Students in the High School. Upper Right—Front view of the Fountain. Lower Left—Harry Winebrenner, Sculptor and Head of the Art Department in the School. Lower Right—Fountain Detail, Showing "Knowledge".

other smaller pieces scattered around the campus and through the school building are the work of Mr. Winebrenner and his pupils of the art department. According to the head of the department of art "this is merely the initial step and the most difficult work has been accomplished—the initiation. The future holds bright promise. Bright from the standpoint of an instructor and bright from the standpoint of the community, for a knowledge of art and a love for the

artistic is bound to produce a better citizenry."

Another group under way will be placed in the surf directly off the famous Venice pier, consisting of a number of sea nymphs at play on the crest of a breaker. This, as yet, is in the rough and will not be completed until the next school year.

It should hardly be necessary to state that the pupils are most enthusiastic over their art instruction, and such enthusiasm cannot fail to develop ability and uncover talent.



Upper Left—Photograph by Thompson, Venice. Upper Right—Front view of the Fountain. Lower Left—Harry Winebrenner, Sculptor and Head of the Art Department in the School. Lower Right—Fountain Detail, Showing "Knowledge".

Lower Right—Photograph by Graham Photo Company, Los Angeles.

## Interview With Professor Hayes, Irish Minister for Education

Dublin, Ireland  
Special Correspondence  
PROFESSOR HAYES, Minister of Education for Dail Eireann, gave some interesting information to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called on him in his office recently. Professor Hayes, who is assistant professor of French in the University College, Dublin, was a secondary teacher for about 10 years and is now co-operating with the Minister of Education to the Provisional Government in drawing up new schemes and plans for the improvement of education in Ireland.

The primary and secondary systems, the professor said, would be continued, but he considered that the general control of schools which had been carried out in the past by national boards for primary school, intermediate boards for secondary schools, and by the education department for technical, agricultural, and art schools, was bad, as boards and departments were appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland and controlled by Dublin Castle.

**Great Need of Co-operation**  
The children attending primary schools up to the age of 14 years had no opportunity of going on to the secondary schools. There was no co-operation at all between the boards controlling primary and secondary schools, and no transfer was arranged by the State by which a child could pass from one school to another. County councils gave scholarships to universities only, and the training of

primary teachers was carried out in colleges which were not linked up with the universities. As regarded salaries, those paid to primary teachers up to two years ago, he said, had been wretched, and secondary teachers had also been very badly paid. In his opinion the endowment of all universities was not sufficient.

Professor Hayes told the Monitor representative that it was hoped to make a great change in the education system, and the provisional government was assisting wholeheartedly in this effort.

**Program for Secondary Education**  
The professor dealt with the program drawn up by the Dail commission for secondary education, which, he said, involved many important changes. This program included several interesting points, as, for example, that grants for schools should not be dependent on the ability of the pupils as shown in written examinations; that in the case of schools where a majority of the parents of the children objected to have either Irish or English taught as a compulsory subject their wishes should be complied with, and that teachers should be given the greatest possible freedom in choosing and carrying out the program for the schools, thus developing more individuality in the teaching and consequently in the children.

Agriculture was an important subject, the professor pointed out, and it was essential that the foundation should be laid in a general way in the primary schools, though the specialized training did not begin until

about the age of 16. This again showed the necessity of bridging over the gap between primary and secondary schools.

Professor Hayes said that the Irish language would certainly be advantageous to the country when it was generally known, as any small nation could contribute more to the general good by being itself, instead of an imitation, and complete separation would assist in developing individuality.

Facilities were being given to teachers of all religious denominations to learn Irish, and there was every evidence that they would avail themselves of these facilities and that all classes of teachers would co-operate in a Gaelic revival in the schools. The teachers of all languages and subjects would be of Irish nationality, as far as possible. The Irish, he added, were always good linguists.

In conclusion Professor Hayes said that the school attendance of children in Ireland was very low, although it was compulsory, and no real provision was made for working the act. There would, however, be a searching inquiry into this question and compulsory education up to the age of 14 years would be insisted on.

## Daring to Appear Inconsistent

The coming of spring had been too much for Joe and Dolph, and they had cut school in the middle of the morning. The next day they were sent to the principal. Mr. Gibson had the reputation among the boys of being "square," and the culprits knew they would have an unprejudiced hearing, although they had no hope of anything but the maximum penalty. It was a plain case of truancy, for which offenders were given extra time in the study hall in the afternoon.

The high school had but one session, closing regularly at one o'clock. Those whose standing was satisfactory were also excused the last period in the morning, if they had no recitation. With such freedom, truancy was a serious matter and the imposition of extra afternoon work, while severe, was considered a logical punishment.

Mr. Gibson's questioning showed

that Joe had been excused this last period all the year.

"And you?" Mr. Gibson asked, turning to Dolph.

"Naw!" growled the boy. "I never can get away unless I run away. Always have a class the last hour—had one there all the year. Tried to change sections this semester, but they wouldn't let me."

Mr. Gibson left the room suddenly. When he returned he directed his attention to Joe first.

"You've had the privilege of that last hour all the year, and yet you ran away. That's not playing the game. Hereafter you may stay until 1 o'clock. In addition you are to report in the study hall at 2 o'clock for two weeks. At the end of that time, I'll see you again."

"Yes, sir," Joe answered resignedly, for he knew he was getting only his just dues.

Turning to Dolph he handed him a paper.

"I've changed your program so as to leave you free the last period. For a week, however, you may stay as usual until 1 to make up double the time you took yesterday. After that, whether you stay or not, rests with you. That's all."

The boy left the office half dazed. His offense and Joe's had been identical. Joe had been given a heavy penalty, while he had been granted a privilege.

Mr. Gibson had taken the trouble to get to the bottom of the two cases which on the surface looked identical. Knowing the truth he had dared to act in a manner seemingly inconsistent. By rising above hard and fast rules, he had done what seemed best for both boys. Joe knew that he got only what he deserved; Dolph had felt that it wasn't fair that he never could get the last hour free. Mr. Gibson found that what rankled and removed the cause. It might have been before only no one had taken the trouble to consider the individual case.

The treatment had the desired effect. Dolph didn't cut school again and his devotion to his principal was absolute. Mr. Gibson had kept in sight the fact that a school is made up of individuals and must be treated as such even though to the casual observer his decisions sometimes might appear to be inconsistent.

F. M.

## The Observatory

WHEN the time comes next winter or spring to make another effort to erase the daylight saving laws from statute books, the agricultural interests, which have heretofore made virtually a lone fight, will look to teachers and educators generally for substantial support. That they will not look in vain is indicated by reports from various quarters. Already teachers are making their influence felt. In Brockton, Mass., they have protested that pupils, particularly those in the early grades, do not do as good work in school under daylight saving. They point out that in too many homes children are still allowed to go to bed by the sun and, of course, are forced to rise by the clock. The result is an hour's loss of sleep each day—enough, the teachers find, to interfere seriously with classroom activity.

This Brockton resolution is not the first educational pronouncement on the subject. Although daylight saving was inaugurated and has been maintained primarily in the interests of adults, there has been in evidence lately more of a disposition to take the children into account. In England and Canada especially is this true. The British Board of Education sought the opinions of 300 leading educational authorities. The consequent memorandum, lately issued, reflects popular English opinion in that a majority of the replies favor the so-called "summer time," but there is also general recognition of the fact that daylight saving would not be advisable if pupils were the only persons to be considered. The British Board is convinced that lower school standards are the result of less sleep, but it hesitates to oppose a measure so much favored by grown-ups, so it will confine its efforts to a campaign in the direction of urging parents to put their boys and girls to bed at an earlier hour. The result is the general circulation of an interesting "message" to the fathers and mothers of England.

The effect which daylight saving has on the school work of many children is made all the more severe in some communities by the custom of having one long instead of two short sessions a day during the month of June. In the commendable effort to avoid the necessity of holding classes in the heat of the afternoon, school is opened half an hour earlier in the morning and closed shortly after noon. This arrangement leaves a good portion of the day for the children to do with as they please, but it also cuts further into the time they have for sleep.

Although it is still far from being on an all-year school basis, New York is heading in that direction and moving much more rapidly than is generally supposed. In the five boroughs of the greater city, 61 vacation schools and 132 vacation playgrounds will be maintained this summer under the auspices of the board of education. Last summer there were only 46 schools in operation. This year will also mark the inauguration of the second summer high school. For two seasons the Washington Irving High School has been forced, by lack of accommodations, to refuse admission to large numbers of students. Because the demand for summer work promises to continue, another high school is to be kept open in Brooklyn.

That there is a renewed interest in teaching as a profession is well illustrated in some statistics gathered and just made public by the Institute for Public Service. Of approximately 10,000 men and women who will be graduated from 101 colleges and universities this month, nearly one-third are planning to become teachers. Generally speaking, the percentage is largest in the women's colleges, but the two institutions making the best report happen to be DePauw and Oberlin, both co-educational. At

each, 50 per cent of this year's class will take up school work. Smith reports 45 per cent, Radcliffe 35 and Wellesley 23.

Yet it is Princeton which perhaps best reflects the tendencies of the times. The fact that 45 of the 450 students are to become teachers is, taken by itself, as of no especial consequence, but when it is remembered that this proportion is exactly four times as large as last year's, some idea may be had of the speed with which one of the great professions is returning to its pre-war popularity. To be sure, Princeton's good showing is traceable, in part at least, to a series of individual conferences and vocational group talks in which seniors were told of the rewards of successful teaching and urged to heed the Nation's call for more teachers. But the same conferences had been held in other years, with no appreciable result. That something tangible is accomplished now is probably due to the fact that the opportunities in other fields are neither so numerous nor so attractive as they were in the war days of little work and large salaries.

Two silver anniversaries, each important in its own way, are impending. On June 16 the Lowell (Mass.) Normal School will complete 25 years of service to the State, and the occasion will be appropriately celebrated by the alumni, most of whom are now teaching in Massachusetts schools. The other anniversary is that of the De Witt Clinton High School in New York, which will devote an entire week next September to formal exercises commemorating the event.

Indicative of the greater importance attached to Americanization work in general and the elimination of illiteracy in particular is the announcement that the California State Board of Education will establish at the Teachers College in San Francisco a special school for the training of teachers of the children of foreigners. This school, which marks a definite forward step in American public education, will have a new building all its own.

## Chaplain's Service School of the United States Army

Twelve men were recently graduated from the Chaplains' Service School of the United States Army, at the close of its sixth session at Camp Knox, Kentucky. This school, which was opened in May, 1920, is probably little known by the people at large.

The school's purpose and scope as told in a recent official bulletin is in part as follows:

While all men who are commissioned as chaplains in the army must possess certain educational and professional qualifications and have the full indorsement of the religious bodies of which they are members, the school, none the less, fulfills an important function in that it takes the college and theological training of the chaplain and adapts and relates it to the specific task peculiar to army life. While the educational equipment of the chaplain is, upon his entrance into the army very high through the requirements established for the office, the fact remains that much of the special training has been received in denominational schools and with denominational viewpoints. But the chaplain is more than a denominationalist and his ministrations should be made to men of every creed or of no creed. He is in effect, a denominational pastor of an interdenominational flock. Through class work and practical experiments conducted under the auspices of the school, chaplains are now trained for constructive work in their ministrations to all men in the service and at the same time are enabled to adapt themselves and adjust their work to the problems peculiar to army life.

## THE HOME FORUM

## Reading in Season

HAVE you ever meditated upon the summer reading of our great-grandfathers? If they did not wear wigs, they wore their hair long, they wore heavy, full skirted coats, great flapped waistcoats, a yard or so of fine cambric wound tight about their necks; and then what did they read but Robertson's Charles Fifth or Cicero or the interminable histories and sermons that burgeoned dustily and thickly on the shelves. To be sure, they could read Herrick and match his clear, sweet note with the soft clouds in their American sky, but it is doubtful whether they did so. They had Gibbon, but Gibbon in his history and out of it wears a brocade coat. And these our forebears, in the North, certainly had not many verandahs to their good-looking houses, and no electric fans.

Once in a while, they had not to go back to the mother country for reading in the summer. Here are two lines that the Connecticut Roger Wolcott wrote somewhere about 1662:

"And Yellow Lilies fair enameled,  
With Ruddy Spots here blushing hang the Head."

An American commentator says, "The subservience to classic models exemplified in the first, is more than compensated by the native beauty and originality of the second, of the above lines." If you have wandered on a summer afternoon through a Connecticut field and seen these lilies and their ruddy spots, you know that Wolcott painted well. The insects are drowsy, the sun-baked dust lies thick in the road from which you came through the bars into the field, the fuzz on the long stems of the grass is dry, but there in the hollow are dull green alders, and they mask a little brook whose cool breath comes to you in gentle tranquillity. The roar and the confusion behind you, the metallic clangor and the objectless cunning of buying and selling and chattering fall away, and you are in the sweet country where the field lily blushing hangs her head. There is a silent rhythm in the atmosphere, a thousand things whisper home's welcome to you.

It being summer, you will like dates with your reading. The top lofty people that are drenched with history may think that a date every half century or so is sufficient. They are welcome to the enjoyment of their superiority, but the ordinary man is much helped by being reminded that the Battle of Hastings was fought in 1066 and not in 1492. The season has a hundred charms and distracts and lulls, so let the frequent date appear. It is affectionate or carelessness or laziness not to do it. Notice the words of a reviewer in the Times Literary Supplement of Mr. Trevelyan's "Brit-

ish History in the Nineteenth Century," in speaking of the author: "He has taken the trouble, which so few writers will take, of being really generous, generous almost to profusion, with his dates."

History, novelettes, political economy, magazines, prose and poetry, choose what you will; but when you close the book, and look about you on the great co-operative society that is mankind, its needs and aspirations working through many clouds and thick, you see that, strictly speaking, there is no summer or winter reading. Good reading has no seasons.

## No Fixed Victorian Type

From 1840 to 1901 there was a succession of schools in all the arts of form, in music, and in letters. So far from forming one school, they repudiated each other and claimed to be founding a new style. Pugins, Barrys, Smirkes, Paxtons, Scotts, Streets, Jacksons, Webbs followed each other, but in time, not in style; so did Turners, Eitys, Mulready, MacIsles, Millais, Leighton, Dickens, Thackerays, Brontës, Trollopes, G. Eliots, Hardy, Barries, Sullivans. Who can find any common denominator, any Victorian stamp, any kind of uniformity in all these? Surely it would be hard to show in our history any period of two successive generations in which there was so little uniformity, in which there were so many efforts to break out into new lines and to try a new life. It must be admitted that the twenty-odd years since the death of Victoria have had inventions of their own. They discovered jazz music, vers libre, cinema shows, the fourth dimension of the universe, cubism, and the New Woman.

Young persons imagine utterly vain things about "early Victorian" dress, manners, habits, and furniture—such as stiff horsehair settees, "antimacassars," queer mahogany tables and sideboards, men's pantaloons or peg-top trousers, cravats and stuck-up collars, shirt frills, formal compliments and solemn toasts, dinners at 5 p. m., and "rouls" with lemonade at 9 p. m. I can assure them that they have picked up all this from their Dickens and Thackeray and other humorists, who were really describing manners of the Regency time, or from the caricatures of Gillray, Rowlandson, and George Cruikshank, from early Punch numbers of the forties, or from illustrations of the serials of the time. They take the pictures of humorists and caricaturists as if they were realist representations of current habits and dress. Caricatures—by their name—profess to be exaggeration of actual things and styles; they find their fun in the survival of old-fashioned habits. Thus the young of today draw their ideas about their grandfathers and their grandmothers from "Boz" and "Phiz," who were attributing to 1840 what belonged, if to any, to 1820.

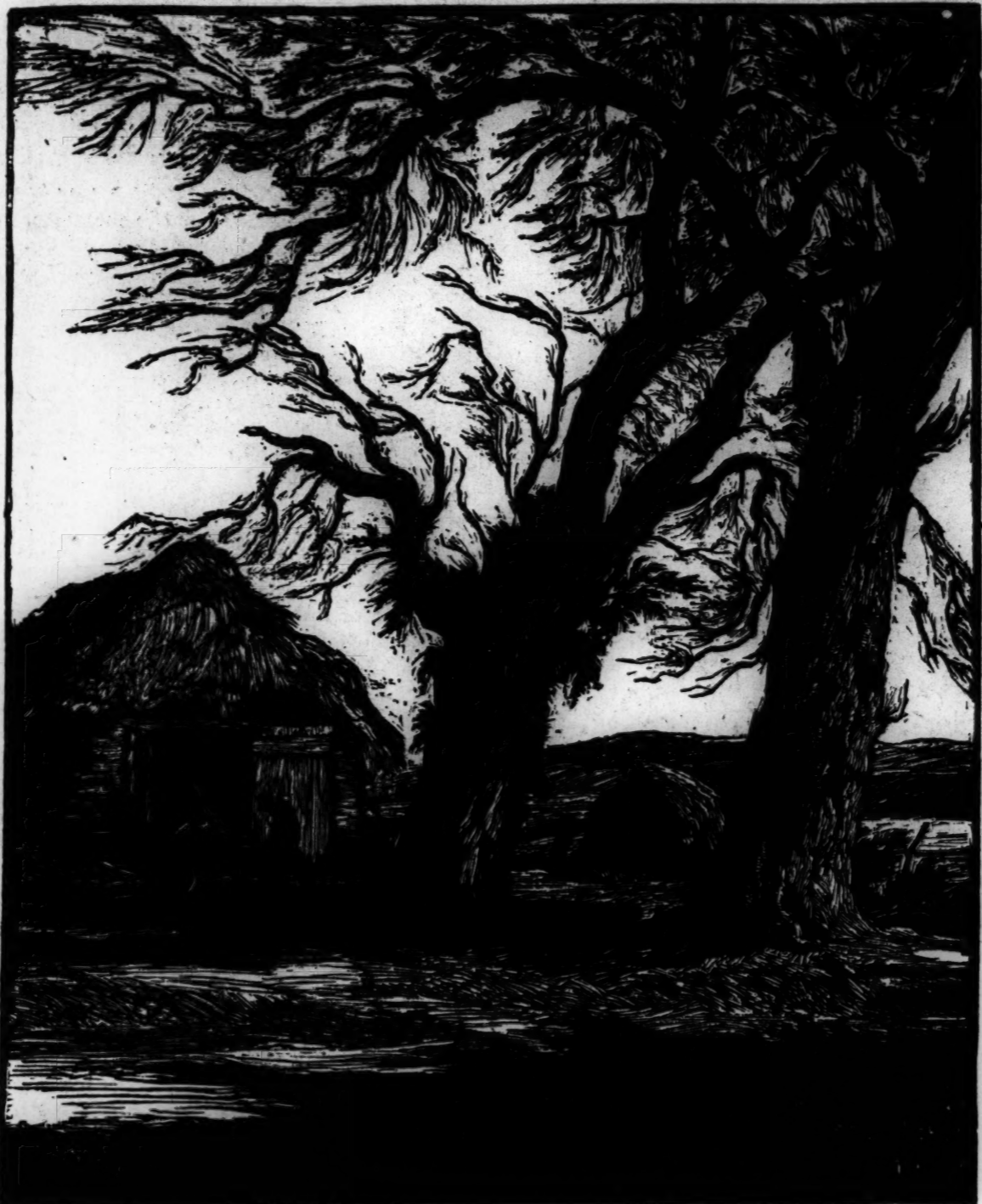
Now I remember the forties and the fifties perfectly. I lived in London and in the country in various home counties, in a busy professional and business society, and I never saw these queer things. The habits of the upper middle classes have not varied greatly in all this time. The material and moral changes have been immense; but social life has been an external form. The dress of men, at least in ordinary life, has hardly changed in seventy years. Of course, the dress of women varies from season to season. But there never was any type of the Victorian lady. Perhaps, in 1872, young persons will imagine that ladies in the court of King George V wore the costumes to be seen in the Punch cartoons and the milliners' models of today! As to styles of furniture, ornaments, house decoration, and the like, I can recall in some eighty years at least half a dozen styles of which I know, and which is conventionally known as "early Victorian." The young Georgian attributes to Victorians what was partly true of pre-Victorian times. My witness is that down from the marriage of Queen Victoria and the Reform Act of the forties there came a world entirely different from that of the Regency and its crew—but it had no definite, continuous character of its own.—Frederic Harrison, in London Times.

## Afternoon

Some one is coming to call.  
Up the red brick path between daffodils dancing  
I see white ruffles that blow:  
A parasol, dipping against the sun.  
It is some one elegant and warm in her new white gloves.  
My old green apron is muddled with the garden-mould.  
My hands are the hands of a peasant woman. My hair  
Comes tumbling down into my eyes.  
If I were a daffodil in an apron of green and gold—  
But there she stands on the path.  
And her gloves are so new they squeak with newness and stoutness.  
And I know she will talk of the weather and stay an hour—  
If I were a daffodil—  
Or a little cool blinking bug  
Down in the daffodil leaves. . . .  
—Fannie Stearns Davis.

## Last Century Days in Maryland

Sandy Spring, of which my father wrote the "Annals" in 1852, is in its way a remarkable little community. Its population was small then and is not large now. The people are mostly Quakers and descendants of the first settlers, and yet its plain, modest country savings bank has deposits now exceeding a million dollars.  
My father was a man of learning, having mastered Latin at twelve and Greek at thirteen or fourteen. He was unusually clever in mathematics, and was an expert in botany and other sciences. There seemed to be nothing in which he was not interested; like



"December Sun," From Woodcut by W. P. Robins

the old Roman, he had a part in everything human.

I was born at Cedar Lawn, on the same site that is now occupied by my brother, half a mile from the old "Sharon" house, the home of my grandfather and great-grandfather, and still standing, having been put in repair by myself when I bought the old homestead. The central portion has substantially the same shape it had then. There had been additions to the original house but they no longer remain. The main entrance room is entirely unchanged, and I can remember as if it were yesterday my grandmother sitting there by the open fire in the Franklin stove. There were folding doors to cut off the draught from a portion of the room. The mantelpiece was made by my great-grandfather. At the time he built the house one could have walked from it to Canada without seeing a white settler. All was woodland and wild waste. His was one of the first houses built in the neighborhood.

The people in Sandy Spring were very social. I have known a dozen to come to our house in their sleighs during the winter, or in buggies when the road was open, without any advance notice at all. Sometimes cook might be away and sometimes we had none—but they would come expecting to take supper. Half a dozen of the girls would go out in the kitchen and all in the greatest good humor cook the supper. The Maryland biscuit was usually a prominent feature of the supper. It was not long before the meal was ready, and after it they all pitched in again and cleared away the dishes; and they seemed to enjoy lending a hand.

Then we would have games, one of the chief of which was asking conundrums or giving questions to be solved. My mother had marvellous facility in answering any question that was asked, no matter what it was, more quickly than anybody else. While the others would all be sitting around pondering what was the answer, she would have a smile on her face, and was practically always able to give it. She had to be silent on many occasions in order to give others a fair chance. We would rather chestnuts and roast them in the open fire, and have them for refreshments. Often there was a quilting party. Everyone was expected to have a number of quilts, and they were made of all sorts of patches and odds and ends of dress material, the women and girls of the neighborhood gathering to sew them together.

Life in those days, looking back, seems to have been entirely free from friction or anything to make one unhappy. We lived so simply. There were no moving pictures, no shows, and no amusements, as we know them today. We took great delight in simple games, we had simple clothes. A box of candy was considered a magnificent thing.—A. B. Farquhar, in "The First Million the Hardest."

## Wit at the Mermaid

What things have we seen  
Done at the Mermaid! heard words  
That might have been  
So nimble, and so full of subtle flame,  
As if that every one from whence they came  
Had meant to put his whole wit in a  
jest.  
And had resolved to live a fool the  
rest  
Of his dull life.  
—Beaumont.

TO ALL who have the privilege of knowing W. P. Robins, it is a pleasure to watch the rapid strides with which he has advanced to the front rank of British graphic artists. He has a number of delightful and much-coveted dry points and etchings to his credit, but he does not by any means confine himself to these mediums, he is equally at home in aquatint and woodcut.

Rembrandt is Robins's great ideal, and when once the writer asked him to give an opinion—and some advice—on a young etcher's work, he wound up with "Rembrandt! Rembrandt! Rembrandt!"

Although his work covers a wide range of subjects, he does not manage to conceal his fervent love of trees and he renders them with a wonderful understanding of their individuality and beauty, let alone his mastery technique. Trees in the height of their summer glory, in "the leafy month of June," and trees stripped of their garb in the leafless month of December, are all dear to him.

## The Poet's World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What breathes a poem to the poet's world?

Is it a sunset, or the pallid moon?  
Or some fair feathered cloud most  
deftly furled  
Around the quiet hills where slumbering  
ing swoon

The weary winds?  
Or is it whispered out of deeper things,  
Than nature and her many marvels  
shew,

By signs more spiritual than clouds  
bestow,  
By love that from a pure purpose  
springs.

The deeper need beholds the deeper  
things,  
Of true communion. Like the vision  
blessed.

That made the holy angels visible,  
Upon the radiant path of Jacob's sight,  
At Bethel, and again at Bethlehem,  
Where Mary's vision pierced the  
stygian night:

Urging the poets of the world to write  
Deep things of Truth and deeper  
thoughts of Love.

—R. E. Key.

## The English Response to Dante

The fact remains that, whether for the continuity of Dante's fame or for the splendor and insight of the poetic tributes to him, no other country outside his own can be matched with ours. From the sixteenth century onward the allusions grow steadily more frequent. Spenser never names him, but there are signs that hints from the mightier allegory have enriched the "Faerie Queene." Milton paid lofty tribute to the lover of Beatrice and the denouncer of the Pope. Gray borrowed from him, in the opening line of the "Elegy," as only one true poet can borrow from another. Sir Joshua nobly rendered the Ugolino tragedy. With the new century begins a chorus of gifted voices.  
Cary's admirable rendering of the "Comedy" captivated Coleridge and won fresh thousands of readers. Blake saw again the vision of "The man who had seen hell." Shelley gloried in him as the light-bringer to benighted medieval Europe; Byron,

as the first great citizen of an Italy yet to be; Carlyle, as, with Shakespeare, the supreme poet-hero. Dante Rossetti translated him with incomparable power on canvas and in verse; Swinburne crowned him with the aureole of his idolized master, Mazzini.

And if Robert Browning paid him the equivocal compliment of entirely re-creating his Sordello, he prefaced the hazardous enterprise with a magnificent apology—which appears to have escaped our author—to

Dante, pacer of the shore . . .  
whence the grieved and obscure  
waters slope  
Into a darkness quieted by hope;  
Plucker of amaranths grown beneath  
God's eye.

In gracious twilights where his chosen  
lie—

to that "consummate orb" of poetry which had "relentlessly absorbed and overwhelmed the shy 'herald star.'"

The nineteenth century record of English thought about Dante compels us to recognize that, islanders as we are, there is something in the genius and personality of Dante to which a deep strain in the English ethos responds intuitively, as to one of our own spiritual kin; an amazing union of things we deeply honor—ethical passion, tragic suffering, heroic endurance—things imperfectly paralleled even in our own Milton; while Shakespeare, half of whose poetic world lay wholly beyond Dante's ken, frustrates every attempt to find in his life anything remotely comparable to the force and moment of Dante's, with an ambiguous and enigmatic smile—C. H. H. in The Manchester Guardian Weekly.

## Garden Lessons From Spain

The exuberant quintas of Valencia, the gay, tiled courts and fountains of Seville, the hanging gardens of the Alhambra, the romantic and melancholy groves of Aranjuez, and the majestic vistas of La Granja might well serve as models for the settings of our country homes in Florida or in California or in the growing Southwest, so Hispanic both in color and in character.

The gardens of Spain, with a few notable exceptions, were not laid out on the grand scale of those of the Italian villas near Rome, nor of the more magnificent of the French châteaux, but they have a romantic flavor of their own and a charm that is quite unlike that of any other European gardens—a charm that, in no small measure, can be directly traced to the influence of the Moorish occupation.

The Moorish influence is particularly apparent in the gardens of southern Spain and there, after all, are the most characteristic, where the vegetation is semi-tropic in character, and where palms and myrtles and thickets of citron and orange-trees give a truly African quality to the landscape. Perhaps as characteristic as any of these southern gardens are the Jardines del Alcazar in Seville. Of the original Alcazar, a huge fortress that formed the main military bulwark of the city, little or nothing remains. It had been built in the twelfth century by the Sultan Abu Yakub Yusuf, the same enlightened monarch who had caused the great mosque to be erected, of which the Court of Oranges and the world-famed Giralda Tower alone remain.—Ernest Peixotto, in Scribner's Magazine.

## What Is Activity?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WORLD-WIDE conditions of today make it very necessary for men to engage in what might be called a mental stocktaking. All around there seems to be an ever-increasing manifestation of activity, whilst the aggregated results are very disappointing. Every well-ordered business calls for a periodical inventory of stock, in order that at least two important facts may be ascertained. Firstly, it is required to know if the various commodities in stock are needed; secondly, whether the quantity in stock is in correct relationship to the probable demand.

The individual who realizes that his consciousness may be likened to a store will perceive the great importance of a close watch being held over his thoughts, in order to guarantee the expression of right activity. It is of paramount importance to see clearly that this right activity can only be demonstrated when it is considered from the standpoint of its relationship to the whole universe; for "all are but parts of one stupendous whole."

We might define right activity as the conscious individual progression towards the realization of the perfection of creation. In the light of this, we shall see that much of what we have hitherto considered activity was nothing but useless motion. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 230), "Rushing around smartly is no proof of accomplishing much." Should the end in view be erroneous, the greater the seeming activity expressed the more delay there is in the ultimate unfolding of harmony. The commands, "Stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord," and "Be still, and know that I am God," indicate that the highest sense of the activity of spiritual being is realized when the material senses are silenced. Why? Because then spiritual understanding is recognizing the presence of the power or activity of God. This spiritual understanding is one of the great gifts which the Father has lovingly bestowed upon all His children, and which Christian Science is again making available.

The world, in striving to manifest a truer sense of activity, finds itself heavily fettered by erroneous religious, political, or social considerations, which so circumscribe the ability to think rightly that the results it attains are by no means calculated to encourage or to produce more than, at best, a very transient sense of peace. This inability to obtain a harmonious solution of our human problems, compels us to eliminate all selfish considerations from our thoughts, and so endeavor to establish the true brotherhood of man through the understanding of God and His relationship to man.

Christian Science teaches that "God rests in action," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 519 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." All true activity must, therefore, manifest a sense of restfulness or unlabored motion. The alert and active business man knows that the most perfectly ordered business department is the one in which its activities are most restful and least obvious. The individual ef-

fort is always subservient to the good of the collective whole; and, thus, the mental balance or poise is sustained. May not this, perhaps, be one of the less obvious lessons contained in the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you;" for it would not be possible to establish harmony unless it were first discerned what was meant by right activity.

The individuality of man is perpetually unfolded through the true sense of activity; and, moreover, it is through harmonious action that all human experiences are successfully encountered and adjusted. As God is the only cause and creator, all reality must exist in that perfect Mind all the time; so that each fresh discovery simply means that one, by the refusal to be limited any longer in the ability to reflect the allness of God, is enabled to give to the world still another treasure from His infinite storehouse.

The fact that divine Love is always being manifested enables mankind to know that nothing can justly claim to hinder the realization of the true sense of activity, which realization, in turn, endows mankind with dominion. In the individual recognition of man's true spiritual selfhood will mankind find the ability to bring about the emancipation of the world from all human bondage. Was not John endeavoring to bring this important truth to our thought when he said, "Hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown"? Man has the individual ability to reflect Truth; and as this is understood by humanity the activity of Truth will be unfolded here and now. Thus, it is of paramount importance that our mental activities be consistently and persistently based on Truth.

It is helpful to note that a definition of the word "rest" is, "Renewed vigor;" and we do, indeed, experience this feeling of renewed vigor whenever we realize that it is divine Truth which is directly responsible for all the positive activities of good. The desire to reflect, individually, this true sense of activity inspires us to press on out of darkness into God's own light. All who are endeavoring to establish a greater sense of true harmony here and now, expressed as it must ever be through loving consideration for the welfare of all humanity, will realize that to consummate this desirable end it is necessary that every thought be brought into captivity "to the obedience of Christ."

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With Key to the Scriptures

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

ACCOUNTS of the trial of Mahatma Gandhi have recently reached America. It was evidently a remarkable scene. Mahatma Gandhi pleaded guilty to all the charges against him. He warned the judge that his guilt was so great that justice would be satisfied with nothing less than the maximum sentence. "I think," he said, "he (the Advocate-General) was entirely fair to me in the statement he has made, because it is true, and I have no desire whatever to conceal from this court the fact that to preach disaffection toward the existing system of government has become almost a passion with me." His only regret was that his preaching of non-violence had failed, and that violence ending in loss of life had occurred.

### The Changing East

In sentencing him to six years' imprisonment the judge said, "Even those who differ from you in politics look upon you as a man of high ideals, and of noble and even of saintly life. There are probably few people in India who do not sincerely regret that you should have made it impossible for any Government to leave you at liberty." But, he added, how Mahatma Gandhi could have believed that violence would not be the inevitable consequence of his doctrines, "it passes my comprehension to understand." As he was taken from court, Mahatma Gandhi's parting words to his followers were, "Wear khaddar. Ply the spinning wheel."

This dignified scene embodies exactly the greatest problem which confronts the Western world, and especially Great Britain, at the present time, in dealing with the East. It is extraordinarily difficult to maintain any point of sympathetic contact between the practical-minded West and the visionary East. During the past few years a great wind of freedom has been blowing through the dark caverns of the Eastern mind. Everywhere it has produced the same fruits. The political leaders of Syria, Egypt, India, Korea, the Philippines, are all clamoring that the supervising power should immediately leave, and that they should be left to manage their countries' affairs. And even where the Westerner exercises no direct control, there is the same call that Asia should no longer admit the superiority of Western civilization, but should strike out a line of its own. The appeal of the Angora Nationalist Turks to the Islamic peoples is largely based on this repudiation of the West. Fundamentally this spirit of independence is healthy. The East, under the impact of Western thought, is beginning to awake; the unchanging Orient is beginning to change. And, even if the first effect is a violent reaction against everything to do with what Mahatma Gandhi has called the "satanic West," it is true, as one observer has recently remarked, that "the revolt of the East against the West is only the prelude to the greater revolt of the East against itself."

Most thoughtful people in the West realize that the day of the authority of Western governments over Eastern peoples is rapidly passing away. Full independence has been promised to the Philippines as soon as they are ready for it. Full self-government for India has been formally proclaimed as the goal of British policy, and in India, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Burma, and elsewhere, the process of transition is already in full swing. But the adoption of this ideal does not solve the extraordinarily difficult problem of how the transition is to be made. The birth of the desire for liberty has brought with it not only a reaction against the law and discipline introduced from the West, but in many cases a violent access of race hatred which makes the transition doubly difficult.

Yet, despite these difficulties, the process of transition can probably be managed without serious trouble in places like Egypt or the Philippines, which are inhabited by a few millions of people, homogeneous in race and language, if it is wisely handled. Even so, in both places the best-informed opinion is that it will not help forward the interests of the mass of the population to transfer complete control at once to a small but very vocal class of Western-educated politicians until these politicians have shown some practical capacity for government, and some real comprehension of the needs of the people they aspire to govern. But, whether the process is fast or slow, the problem itself is of manageable size, and if mistakes are made they can easily be put right.

But if there are doubts as to the wisdom of granting immediate independence to the Philippines, what are people to feel about the problem of introducing self-government into India, with its 330,000,000 people, divided into as many races as the people of Europe, and speaking as many languages, and still under the influence of caste, the seclusion of women, and a highly developed priestcraft? There are many today who are saying that the United States is overgrown, and that the task of governing 100,000,000 people through forty-eight state legislatures and one national congress is becoming too complex, despite the fact that it has made a conspicuous success of democratic institutions for 150 years. What, then, are we to expect to happen in a country of half the size, but inhabited by three times as many people, who have never in their history governed themselves, and who have not even a common language? The truth is that most of the people who, under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi's sincere if misguided campaign, light-headedly join in the outcry for immediate home rule for India have never given a moment's serious thought to the question of the well-being of the countless millions of helpless and inarticulate people who would have even less to say in the government of their country under a nationalist régime than have the people of Russia or Turkey today. Does any thoughtful person believe that Mahatma Gandhi and his earnest associates, with their Tolstoyan philosophy, after getting rid of the British, could undertake the task of governing a country three times as populous as the United States, or of defending

it from the military races, as the Afghans and the Turks, to say nothing of the Russians, who from the beginning of history to the advent of the British have regularly come down to plunder and rule the rich Indian plains and are simply waiting for an opportunity to begin again?

These are the practical realities, when all the mists of rhetoric and unthinking idealism have been dispelled, and it is with these practical realities that the good Samaritan mind will try to deal in considering how best to arrive at the goal of setting Asia on a law-abiding and self-governing basis. In this whole sphere of world problems there is none which presents more intricate difficulties than that of tiding over the transition in India. Unless it is done with infinite patience, good will, and a dispassionate study of facts, it will end in reducing India to a state compared to which Russia under the Bolsheviks, or Armenia under the Turks, will be child's play. If the trial of Mahatma Gandhi has done nothing else, it has set a fine example of the dignity and good temper in which these questions, so full of import for the future of the human race, should be considered.

IF PEACE is to be restored the assembled powers must sooner or later take up the question of the new frontiers in eastern Europe. Many of the present boundaries are provisional in character, corresponding neither to racial, geographical, nor economic conditions. Though this problem was not reached at Genoa officially, it was discussed by the leading powers informally. A solution of it must precede the adoption of a non-aggression pact that is

### The Deadlock at Vilna

to be more than temporary. The Vilna imbroglio is one of the most baffling. It concerns the ancient capital of Lithuania, which was once an independent nation, but which for several hundred years was joined to Poland. After the Poles themselves lost their independence, the majority of the Lithuanians were put under the Russian power, but the harder the Tsar tried to stamp out their national consciousness by confiscating books printed in Lithuanian and by forcing the children to learn Russian in school, the more they prized their ancient language and literature. The Lithuanians who were annexed to East Prussia had a similar history, except that the German language, instead of the Russian, was forced upon them.

When the Russian and the Prussian monarchies both collapsed in the recent war and the re-establishment of Poland became possible, the Poles not unnaturally claimed as much of their former territory as possible, including Lithuania, but under the self-determination doctrine of President Wilson the Lithuanians asserted their ancient national entity and independence. The feeling between Poles and Lithuanians became bitter, and as there was no definite territorial line of demarcation between the two nationalities, a provisional line was drawn at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. This left in doubt certain districts of mixed population, the largest of which runs along the entire eastern side of Lithuania and includes Vilna.

Under the authority of the League of Nations the definite frontiers were to be fixed after the wishes of the population had been ascertained through plebiscites, but after the Poles, with French help, had repelled the Russian invasion in the fall of 1920 and had obtained through the Treaty of Riga more territory to the east than had been recommended by the Paris Conference, certain Polish regiments under the command of General Zeligowski occupied Vilna without the formal authority of the Polish Government and in defiance of the League of Nations. The new boundary line between Russia and Poland, moreover, was drawn so as to insert a Polish wedge between Russia and Lithuania. This not only blocked any possible Lithuanian expansion to the east, but also threw new barriers in the way of the Russian commerce that would naturally seek an outlet to the sea at Memel, the chief Lithuanian port on the Baltic.

The Polish troops still hold Vilna and its surrounding area. If possession is nine points in common law, it appears to be more than that in international law—if there is any such thing. The Lithuanians have not ceased to protest that they want their capital back, but so far the Council of the League of Nations has failed to effect a settlement. A plan drawn up by former Premier Hymans of Belgium, providing for the independence of Lithuania, with Vilna as its capital, was rejected at once by the Poles and later by the Lithuanians, who declared that certain stipulations conflicted with their national rights of sovereignty.

In the meantime the Poles at Vilna organized an election of a local diet, which not unexpectedly resulted in favor of Poland. The Lithuanians protest the outcome on the ground that the election was held without the authority of the League of Nations, and that it was improperly managed. While they estimate the number of voters at about 550,000, only 152,400 were registered, and of this number 64 per cent were Poles. They furthermore assert that the total number of votes cast in all the districts was over 250,000, from which they infer that there was repeating. Such an election, held at the point of Polish bayonets, the Lithuanians regard as void, no matter how free from disorders.

The 105 delegates thus elected to the Diet of Vilna were all Poles. Neither the Lithuanians, the White Russians nor the Jews were represented. Prior to the election, which was held on January 8 of this year, the Polish Government had favored local autonomy for Vilna, but when the new Diet finally met it voted in favor of annexation to Poland. Twenty members were chosen to notify the Government at Warsaw of their decision, but when they arrived at the Polish capital the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy also notified Premier Ponikowski that an annexation was not advisable. Ten of the Vilna delegates consented to sign the autonomy compromise, ten refused. The Polish Premier then resigned, but two days later resumed office. The definite status of the city has not been fixed. The local Diet was dissolved, though the twenty delegates to Warsaw were

allowed to sit with the Polish Diet, to which they had not been elected. On April 19, Premier Ponikowski entered Vilna to take formal possession in the name of Poland, but the Lithuanians say this act has no more validity than the forced entry of General Zeligowski on October 9, 1920.

It is clear that only a new election, held under the control of some neutral body and in the absence of biased troops, can determine the real wishes of the population. A final settlement can be reached only after the real voice of Russia has been heard.

NOTHING in human experience more intensively engrosses the attention of thoughtful students and observers than the processes of "beating back" which are utilized, consciously or involuntarily, by those who seek to separate themselves from a condition or an environment in which they have been placed by chance or by their own selfish mistakes. Written and unwritten history is filled with the records, both of successes and failures, of those who have striven, often against overwhelming odds, to redeem themselves and to regain the grudging favor of those whose friendship and esteem they have forfeited. It is a sad commentary on human nature that the failures far outnumber the successes. "Beating back" is an experience where only patience and suffering can overcome suspicion, doubt, cynicism, and often groundless fear. It seems to make not the least difference that the letter of the law has been satisfied, that the legal penalty has been paid. Society exacts its particular toll. The self-righteous set up their own grotesque barriers.

From Bremen, Germany, comes the announcement that there is to be established there an annual observance of what will be called "Deutsch-Amerika Woche," otherwise "German-American Week," a local or national event designed to re-cement and to re-form the commercial and friendly ties severed by the war, or, as they put it, to "build a new bridge between Germany and America." It is an interesting and a significant overture, no doubt a commendable proffer of a spurned right hand of fellowship. It will be interesting to observe just how the offer is regarded in the United States.

Even moderate cynicism might tempt those who find forgetting difficult to repulse this first dignified effort to "beat back." And yet there must come a time, sooner or later, when all the old bitterness will be dissolved. Is it to be left to some future generation to forgive? Or are Americans of today, like the courageous peoples of the North and South, following a far more terrible rupture of established friendships, to help, by thought and word, and by extending a helping hand, in rebuilding the bridge across the sea?

THOSE who have seen fit to comment on the result of the recent senatorial primary election in Iowa have shown an amazing tendency to regard the result recorded as an indication that the voters of that State have unexpectedly allied themselves with some new political movement and have followed, without premonitory warning of such intention, the action of the Republicans in Indiana and Pennsylvania. The fact seems to have been overlooked that Iowa has long been regarded as a pioneer Progressive State. Before the eventful happenings of 1912, and long before the organization of what came to be known as the "Bull Moose" movement in American politics, the "Iowa idea" was quite generally understood as defining the factional element in the middle west which was destined to work havoc in the "old line" or stalwart camp. And in Iowa there has never been any recession from Progressivism. Iowa has never been "reconstructed" politically.

Colonel Brookhart, the nominee selected by the Iowa Republicans as their candidate for United States Senator, is chosen to succeed William S. Kenyon, an avowed Progressive. Albert B. Cummins, the senior Senator from Iowa, has always been classed with the Progressives. Thus the result of the recent contest is not indicative of a political revolution. Iowa is simply acting true to form. But the vote in Iowa, considered in connection with the recent Progressive victories in Indiana and Pennsylvania, may reasonably be regarded as an indication of a tremendous movement within the Republican Party which forecasts a new solidarity, a coalition of former antagonistic forces which will present to the party's traditional enemy an offensive commanded by leaders at one time supposed to have been relegated to the ranks.

Those not very closely bound by the traditions of any party may see in this tendency a most hopeful and encouraging exemplification of true Americanism. It offers proof of the oft-declared truism that progress is the shibboleth of a liberty-loving people. The trend of intelligent thought is away from, rather than toward, autocratic partisan dictation. The word "Progressive," capitalized, has become offensive to a few, but the word "progressive," used in its broader sense, well expresses the individual platforms of the millions of voters, men and women, in the United States. Just how this classification is to fall within the lines fixed by the older political parties remains for those who still seek to dictate partisan policies to determine. The results, and not the processes, seem the chief concern of the people.

SIR ERIC GEDDES was not to accomplish all that he wished in Whitehall, and now there are demands for "sharp" attendances and not too early departures. Like Charles Lamb, these young gentlemen of the Civil Service have been in the habit of going away early because they came so late, and they are taking very unkindly to the suggestion that they shall put in a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

### Iowa's Action True to Form

How happy is President M. Carey Thomas that in conferring the academic degrees at Bryn Mawr College yesterday, for the last time before her retirement, she could contemplate throughout the English-speaking world the realization of the visions which fired her ambition as a girl. Higher education for women is today a matter of course; the learned professions are freely opened to them and the franchise won. Happy also is this leader of women that her share in bringing these things about has not been small, but that, on the contrary, five of her peers, presidents of leading colleges and universities for men, were gathered at Bryn Mawr to rehearse not only the reforms she had carried through and the new methods and ideas which she had tested and proved good, but, more than this, to tell why they had chosen her Bryn Mawr above all other colleges for their daughters. In addition to the spoken tribute of last night's dinner was the announcement of a prize of \$5000, which will be given in her name at five-year intervals to an American woman who has achieved eminence in some form of work. The first award was made to President Thomas herself.

### President Thomas of Bryn Mawr

Most of all, however, she is to be congratulated because, in the dust of the long, arduous battle she has waged, she has not lost the power to dream new dreams and to see ever more beautiful visions. Last year it was the vision of higher education for working women. To give it to them all was beyond her power, but she found a way to give it to their leaders, and the Summer School for Women in Industry, at Bryn Mawr, opens its second session in July, a successful experiment in adult education. Going farther afield, she took to her heart the advancement of women in foreign lands, and began her work for the International Federation of University Women by spending the summer of 1920 organizing college alumnae in France, Italy, and the Near East. Her dream now is to rouse the women of the world to unite in forcing men to make an end of war.

Her work in these directions does not, of course, stop with her term of office as president of Bryn Mawr; indeed, she will devote more time than ever before to them. Hers largely will be the credit and the responsibility for what occurs at the second biennial conference of the International Federation of University Women, which will be held in Paris in July. Her part in other important women's world movements will be distinguished.

Happiest of all is she that not only has she a band of women, the two thousand alumnae of Bryn Mawr, ready to pick up her torch and press on, but that she, more than anyone else, has founded and brought to a glorious fruition the little Quaker college for women near Philadelphia. In Bryn Mawr College she has built her own memorial. From its doors will go forth, for many generations, young women prepared to think as straight and true as a trained intelligence and an open heart can make them, because she has cared for truth and progress.

### Editorial Notes

GENERAL DENIKEN has now joined the Cæsars and Xenophons, who take up the pen when the sword is safely in the scabbard. His memoirs of the Russian revolution will provide congenial food for those historians who delight in studying what would have happened had not some political or economic snag diverted the whole course of events into an unexpected channel. What would have happened in 1917, according to the anti-Bolshevik general, was a progressive coup d'état, carefully engineered by statesmen, officers, even members of the Imperial family, which if the Tsar resisted would have placed the Tsarevitch on the throne under the regency of the Grand Duke Michael. All plans had been perfected and a stable government was assured. The snag, of course, was the Petrograd outbreak that forestalled all the preparations. There is also another snag that General Deniken might explain: that which prevented his overthrowing the Bolshevik régime as he intended. However, the memoirs close before reaching the story of that interesting "anabasis."

SEVEN hundred years ago, certain students seceded from the University of Bologna, to Padua, where a university was established, which is this year celebrating the event with much festivity. The university became, in the Middle Ages, one of the greatest seats of learning, absorbed into the Venetian State, and thus protected by her powerful patron from the attack of jealous neighbors. Here men came from all parts of the world to impart and to imbibe wisdom—Frascatius, poet and man of natural science; Galileo, the famous; Thomas Linacre and William Harvey, two of the most brilliant physicists of their day, from London. It is only fitting that Great Britain, which was so closely united to the university in the Middle Ages should be sending a distinguished delegation to the septingenary celebrations, to commemorate that age when men were willing to sacrifice every comfort and face every danger in their quest for learning.

ACCORDING to Mrs. Asquith, "tenderness, patience, and compassion are the highest qualities of man"—that is to say, at once the highest and the most desirable from woman's point of view. To these a woman journalist has added "eternal faithfulness, consideration, and generosity," with the proviso that "of course one takes strength as a sine qua non of the highest manhood, likewise wisdom." There is room for other qualities, and probably they will be suggested as the symposium extends. The final picture will be at least a handsome tribute to the potential values of the masculine sex. Evidently, there will be no mistaking the magnificence of that picture—though mere individual man will have good reason to reflect gratefully that some individual women are content to be quite loyal to beings who fall somewhat short of it.